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A Notable Visit to New Amsterdam

Parts of the three days between July 18 and July 21, 1661, the day of the proposed sailing of the ships Eagle, Hope and Faith, appear to have been gala days for New Amsterdam and Breuckelen. Doubtless on July 18 the Dutch tricolor floated from most buildings in both places, and every Britisher in town, possessing an English flag swung it out to the breezes. From the Fort, the City Hall, the Ferry-houses on both banks of the East River, from the ships and yachts riding at anchor floated the national bunting and such other flags as the masters could command. The company's barge and the ferry boat were gaily bedecked. Doubtless such other gay colors as the inhabitants possessed had been displayed to give the towns a holiday appearance while here and there leafy branches of trees and garlands of flowers further decorated the outside of many houses. Possibly one or more leafy arches spanned some of the more pretentious streets of the metropolis.

Very few of the town's people worked on that day, most were in holiday attire. Doubtless hundreds of the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, but especially of the English settlements on Long Island, had left their arduous labors for that day and had hied to Breuckelen and New Amsterdam, whose streets and roads, leading to the ferry houses were crowded with residents and strangers.

The authorities in the Fort, the Magistrates at the City Hall, Schout and Schepenen of Breuckelen had donned their robes of office, the military officers had put on their best uniform, the privates had taken special pains to make a favorable impression, the officers of the civil guard in both towns tried their best to look like real soldiers, the militia had burnished their arms, vying with the garrison as to who should make the finest military appearance.

The troops in the Fort were under arms, and a detachment of them, eighty-four strong, had received special orders to march out headed by Stuyvesant himself, and take the ferryboat—or more probably the Company's barge—for Breuckelen. The Breuckelen militia, twenty or more strong, was waiting at the Breuckelen ferry house, fired a salute upon the landing of their governor and his escort, and prob-

ably joined the troops. A company, at least a hundred strong, of the New Amsterdam burgher guard had been stationed at the Manhattan ferry house or some other landing place. To each of the members of the forces about half a pound of gunpowder had been allowed by the general government, to be fired as a salute.

In the course of the day a simple cavalcade from Long Island neared Breukelen's ferry house. A shout of welcome from the gathered multitude went up, the courteous Director General, hat in hand and bowing deeply, advanced, the troops presented arms. At the word of command the pieces were discharged and a noisy greeting from a hundred or more muskets welcomed John Winthrop, governor of the English colony of Connecticut, who with the Rev. Stone was to sail on a political mission to England in the Dutch ship Faith.

After having crossed the ferry and alighting on Manhattan's soil Connecticut's governor was greeted by the discharge of the hundred or more muskets from the local militia stationed there to welcome him, doubtless followed by the cheers from the hundreds of on-lookers gathered to catch a glimpse of the distinguished Englishman. Stuyvesant, who never did things by halves, certainly had put his private carriage at the exalted foreigner's disposal, the members of the Council, the City Magistrates, the representative burghers, also followed in their own or borrowed conveyances. Preceded by the buglers and the drummers of the garrison and of the local militia the entire cortege wended its way through the gaily decorated streets, maybe first to the City Hall, probably afterward to the Director's newly built town house not far from the pier where the Faith was yet taking in cargo. As soon as the procession neared the neighborhood of the Fort the gunner got busy and the shouts of the multitude as well as the music of the instruments were drowned by the detonation of the heavy guns from the walls of the stronghold, using up twenty-seven pounds of gunpowder in extending a gubernatorial salute to John Winthrop, governor of Connecticut.

During the five days intervening between his arrival and the time of his departure Winthrop doubtless was the guest of New Netherland's governor, either at his Bouwery

or his town house. The time no doubt was divided between discussing the differences separating the two nations, visits to the leading men of the town and seeing the island as far North as the thriving little village of New Haerlem, all intermixed with parades of the garrison and the militia.

Yet even during the celebrations attending governor Winthrop's stay in town the serious business of life could not be neglected. The day following his arrival the City Court assembled as usual, and one of the many contestants appearing before it was the Captain of the very ship that was to convey the New England visitor to Europe. This time, however, Captain Bestevaer was at variance with no less an opponent than the City Government itself.

Bestevaer had refused to pay the wharfage or pier charges and consequently the city had attached the Faith's papers, so that Bestevaer would be prevented from sailing. He said he was willing to pay one third of the charges, the balance to be paid by those receiving the freight. The magistrates replied that the other captains advanced the entire amount, and that he ought to do the same. Bestevaer demurred, giving for answer that he could "not resolve on that, but as heretofore will pay one third, requesting discharge of the attachment on his papers." The court decided that he was to satisfy the full claim, and that he was not to receive his papers until he should have settled the entire charge. This controversy may have been the cause of keeping the Faith in port two days longer than had been intended.

At last the differences between the City and Captain Bestevaer were adjusted. On July 23, five days after Winthrop's arrival, the Faith was ready to sail. Again the garrison was called under arms, a guard of honor consisting of fifty eight soldiers attended Connecticut's governor on his way to the ship. Arrived at the place of embarkation, the troops presented arms and thereupon fired their muskets in honor of the departing guest. When the anchor had been heaved, and the Faith amid the shouts of the gathered multitude, slowly sailed down the East River, the heavy pieces on the Fort's bastion, charged with twenty five pounds of gunpowder, again belched forth a gubernatorial salute, and Connecticut's governor, greatly pleased with his "honorable and kind reception" in New Netherland's capital, departed on his mission.

That the Eagle must have left at least one or more days earlier than the Hope and the Faith is evident from a paragraph in the Haerlemse Saterdaeghse Courant (Harlem Saturday Newspaper) of September 17, 1661, which contained the following news item in regard to Winthrop's proposed sailing: "Amsterdam, September 16. Last Monday there arrived in Texel the ship Arent [Eagle] from New Netherland, laden with tobacco and some peltries. The ships Faith and Klock [should be Hope] lay ready to sail, intending to go to sea on the day after her departure, and may now be daily expected, having been sighted, as is supposed near Fairhill. In the Faith comes Mr. Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut, together with the Rev. Mr. Stone, on a mission to his Majesty of England. The trade in tobacco has been tolerable, but that in peltries bad. In every other respect matters were in good condition. In the Sopus [Wildwyck, Kingston] the tilling of the soil proceeded briskly, and likewise at the South River. In the beginning of the summer there was a great storm in New England in which many ships were lost."

The Faith arrived at Amsterdam after Monday, September 12, 1661. Before leaving for England Winthrop held a conference with the Directors at Amsterdam of which they informed Stuyvesant in their letter of January, 27, 1662.

Pioneers and Founders of New Netherland

JACOB JANSEN FLODDER, ALIAS GARDENIER.

One of New Netherland's most enterprising and successful pioneers was Jacob Jansen Flodder or Gardenier, who hailed from the small city of Campen in the Province of Overysel.

Settling in the colony of Rensselaerswyck as a humble carpenter, without capital, without influential or wealthy friends, without the good will of the Patroon even, he made his way by the sheer force of his character, and generally correct judgment, so that at the time of his death, prior to 1688, he left a considerable estate, and his operations had extended all the way from Rensselaerswyck to New Amsterdam.

Like every struggling business man in those pioneer days, he was at times in financial straits, and temporarily unable to meet his obligations at their maturity. Sometimes, also, his distance from the scene of his operations prevented him from

satisfying his creditors at the exact time agreed upon. At other periods the ice of the winter had closed navigation, prevented his mills from running, and forced him to suspend business for the time being, when he would need an extension of some months in order to enable him to fulfill his contracts. But his indomitable grit surmounted every obstacle, and his innate honesty gained him friends and confidence everywhere. Had he lived in this age he certainly would have been the organizer and the head of one or more of the country's great enterprises, a true Captain of Industry.

Jacob Jansen Flodder or Gardenier is stated to have been in New Netherland as early as 1638. In 1642 he had returned to Holland and while at Amsterdam called on Kiliaen Van Rensselaer "to ask permission to do carpenter's work in the colony." The patroon "was willing to engage him at the daily wages agreed upon with the freemen." Flodder would not consent to this but "wanted a good deal more." The upshot was that Flodder returned to the colony as an independent carpenter, taking work on contract, sometimes laboring for private parties, at other times working for the colony "upon definite specifications and at a definite price."

Flodder soon noted that there were better prospects by engaging in the business of sawing wood and grinding grain than in carpentering. Consequently, in 1647, he rented of the patroon's agent a saw and gristmill in Greenbush at an annual rental of one hundred and twenty-five guilders. Two years later he gave up this mill and on November 8, 1649, it was rented by Evert Pels and Willem Fredericks Bout.

It would appear that Flodder then rented two other sawmills together with four acres of land, for which, in 1651, he was also charged a hundred and twenty-five guilders annually. It is evident that while engaged in the milling business he also had commercial dealings with parties at New Amsterdam and had embarked in the fur trade with the Indians around Rensselaerswyck. At least on August 12, 1649, Andries Roelofsen passed a Power of Attorney to J. L. Appel to collect a parcel of beavers from Flodder, who in the documents is referred to as Jan Jansen Flodder.

He soon gave up the mill he had last rented and during 1653 and 1654 appears to have operated a sawmill at Bethlehem. This mill he also abandoned and on February 2, 1654,

leased for a period of eight years, beginning May 18 of the same year, a saw and grist mill "on the Fifth Creek" with the use of two stallions at an annual charge of fifteen hundred and eighty-eight guilders.

To show his confident optimism, it may be stated that his predecessors in the lease had paid only five hundred and fifty guilders a year, and that when on May 18, 1654, Flodder took possession of the mills, they were in a very bad condition, necessitating a considerable outlay on his part for repairs. It is quite probable that Flodder had been encouraged in renting the mills because on October 18, 1653, he had entered into an agreement with Abraham Staats, Sander Glen, Willem Teller and Captain Laurens Van der Wel, about the fitting out of vessels. Doubtless, for the sake of increasing his working capital, he borrowed on August 24, 1654, of Eldert Gerbertsen eighty beavers or six hundred and forty guilders, for the repayment of which he specially mortgaged his sloop or yacht. At the same time he took as partners in his milling business Claas Hendricksen Schoonhoven, a practical carpenter, and Elbert Gerbertsen, the capitalist who had provided him with the loan.

As early as 1655 Flodder also owned, in company with Sander Glen, another sloop, which usually made the trips between New Amsterdam and Rensselaerswyck under command of Glen. The sloop or yacht whereof he was sole owner, Flodder hired out to the government, on July 5, 1663, to serve as a transport during the war with the Esopus Indians after their horrible massacre, on June 7 of the same year, at Wildwyck and Nieu Dorp.

While engaged in his varied industrial undertakings, Flodder had a keen eye for possibilities offered by the ownership of land and the small forest streams. On March 13, 1650, he purchased, with the assistance of Hans Jansen Eencluyts as interpreter, from the Indian possessor of Aepjes Island, a parcel of land on said Island, together with a small kil, or brook, on the main land opposite the Island. This kil was the Goyer's Kill, where a few years later he erected a sawmill of his own. The price paid for the two properties was four and one-half pieces of cloth, two handfuls of powder, an axe, and two and three quarters pieces additional, probably duffels or perhaps blankets. On August 5, 1669, he mortgaged this mill and his other prop-

erty as security for a loan, he had received from the administrators of the estate of Jan Bastiaans Van Gutsenhoven.

Long before the expiration of the lease of the mills on the Fifth Creek, Flodder met with serious competition when on August 1, 1657, Barent Pietersz and Teunis Cornelisz were granted "permission to erect another sawmill above the sawmill situated at the Fifth Creek." Still it does not appear to have harmed him much, and he continued to prosper.

Besides extending his commercial operations as far as New Amsterdam, Gardenier also speculated there in land. On April 3, 1654, he purchased of the widow of Jan Damen a parcel of land on the south side of Wall Street, near the Water Gate. He divided this property into lots which he subsequently sold, with the exception of a strip on the East River shore. After the lots near this strip had been built on, the various owners were required to sheath the river bank to prevent its washing away by the tide. Gardenier, living one hundred and fifty miles away, and perhaps having half forgotten his small Manhattan holding, neglected to line the portion of the bank before his lot. The owners of neighboring lots repeatedly complained about this neglect, and the clerk of the City Council more than once wrote to the authorities at Albany, requesting them to call Gardenier's attention to this oversight.

At another time, on August 6, 1667, John Laurens, his next door neighbor, petitioned the Council to be permitted to reimburse himself for the expense of keeping in repair the fence between the two lots, by appropriating a quantity of stone, stored on Gardenier's property.

His chief real estate operations, however, he confined to his immediate neighborhood, in and around the Colony of Rensselaerswyck. In 1656, it is stated that he owned at Beverwyck, the north side of Wall Street, from William to Pearl Streets, which he divided into lots and sold through his agent, Sander Glen. Besides his purchase of land at the Goyer's Kill, he also early bought large tracts between Kinderhoeck and Schodack, and here most of his immediate descendants settled. As late as 1683, in company with J. T. Van Tappen and H. Van Gansevoort, he yet secured, by the payment of a barrel of good beer, from the Esopus chief, Jan Bachter, an option on a tract of land with the Kills and creeks on the east side of the Hudson River, near Magdalen Island. The special stress laid on the "kills

and creeks" seems to indicate that—with Gardenier at least—water power for future sawmills was the chief incentive in securing the option.

At first he usually subscribed himself Jacob Jans Flodder, but later on his signature often read Jacob Jans Flodder alyas Gerdenyer or Gerdenier. His children adopted the name Gardenier, which, in the course of time, was written Gardinier, Guardenear, Gaudineer, Gerdner, Gardiner and in many more ways.

Through his sons Jan, Samuel, Andries, Hendrick and Albert, this notable pioneer became the ancestor of a numerous progeny, and through the marriage of his daughter Aeltie to Adam Dingman, the members of the Dingman family likewise number Gerdenier among their earliest American ancestors.

CLAES MARTENSZEN VAN ROSENVELT.

On August 26, 1638, the Council of New Netherland had met in the Council Chamber of Fort Amsterdam to dispense justice. The great majority of the cases brought before them on that day were, as usual, very insignificant, such as would hardly claim the serious attention of our present Police Court. One of the cases was that of Philip Teyler against Nicolas Martens for referring to him in less flattering terms. Martens declared that he "has nothing to say against the plaintiff," and the case was settled to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned.

Claes Martenszen is not met again in the records until October 23, 1650, when his first child, Christiaen, was baptized. Four more children of his were baptized in the following eight years, one of whom, Nicolaes, christened on October 2, 1658, became the ancestor of the American Roosevelt family.

In the record the first Roosevelt is usually put down as Claes Martenszen and twice only as Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt. His descendants dropped the Van and generally took the name of Roosevelt.

The wife of Claes Martenszen was sometimes referred to as Jannetje Samuels and at other times as Jannetie Thomas. Once she is called Jannetie Hamel, but this is evidently a mistake in the record for Samuels. The peculiar method of naming people during Dutch times is doubtless responsible for the variations in the names of Claes Martens' wife. Her father's name

probably was Thomas Samuels. Therefore, according to the general usage of the day, she would have been known as Jannetie Thomas, after her father's given name. More rarely she would be named Jannetie Samuels after her father's own patronymic, which was Samuels, and this accounts for the differences.

As the marriage of Claes Martensz is not recorded in the New Amsterdam marriage records, it is probable that he was at the time living at Fort Orange, or in one of the Dutch villages of Long Island. And as their early marriage and baptismal registers are missing, the record of his marriage, like those of hundreds of his contemporaries, has disappeared.

Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt must have been a man of small stature, for in the records generally he is referred to as Klein Klaasje (Little Claes) or Cleyn Claesjen, which sometimes was modified into Coleyn Claesie, as if his given name had been Coleyn. It is not improbable that he was the Kleintjen who, after an exploring expedition and a brief captivity among the South River Indians, was, about 1616, able to impart such valuable information about the course of certain streams and the location of many Indian tribes in the interior of New Netherland, which information was utilized in the preparation of one of the earliest existing maps of New Netherland.

Claes Martens in after life became a farmer, and his farm was situated back of Stuyvesant's Bouwery, as is shown from the following extract from the Record: "Sept. 21, 1658, Cornelis Comegys, living on the land of Pieter Van de Linde, acknowledges to owe Wilhelmus Beeckman, orphanmaster, six hundred and fifty guilders for tobacco furnished him. Mortgages his house and land situated back of the Lord General's (Stuyvesant's) farm, next to Clein Claesie's, where said Pieter Van de Linde has lived, and also his cattle."

This would place the Roosevelt property during Dutch times somewhere between Broadway and the East River, in the neighborhood of Tenth Street, and not on Roosevelt Street, as has been presumed from its name.

Claes Martensz must have died soon after the birth of his last child, and two years later his widow also had died, as is evident from the following minute of the Orphans Court, dated December 10, 1660: "Whereas Jannetje Tomas, widow of Cleyn Claesie, commonly called so, has lately died, leaving besides some property five minor children, so that it has become

necessary to appoint administrators of the estate, therefore the orphanmasters herewith qualify as such administrators Tomas Hall and Pieter Stoutenburgh, who are ordered to make an inventory of the estate, real and personal property, values and debts, due by others, to settle all and make a report to the Board for future disposal."

Pieter Stoutenburgh and Thomas Hall had also been named guardians of Willem, son of Margaret Samuels, the deceased widow of Samuel Tomassen, who probably was the brother of Jannetie Tomas, and who may have been Claes Martensz's business partner, as the two estates are usually linked together.

It would appear that the four older children of Claes Martens, the youngest of whom was then five years old, were left on the farm, which was probably cultivated by hired help under the supervision of Tomas Hall, and possibly occasionally of Stuyvesant himself, both of whom were near neighbors of the Roosevelts.

The two years old boy Nicolaes had been entrusted by the guardians to Metje Grevenraet, a member of one of the most respectable families of New Amsterdam. At first she was paid two hundred guilders per annum for the child's care, but as the boy grew older and had more wants, this allowance, in 1664, was increased to two hundred and fifty guilders annually. Christina Grevenraet, a kinswoman of Metje, was a witness at the baptism of Christina Roosevelt, on July 30, 1656, and it is therefore not improbable that the two families were related.

It would appear that Claes Martenszen had had extensive dealings of a commercial nature. At least the faithful guardians were continually before the Court, defending claims which together amounted to many hundreds of guilders. Part of the estate had been sold prior to December 29, 1661, and on June 17, 1662, the orphanmasters invested forty-three guilders and seven stivers of the Roosevelt money as part of a mortgage of four hundred guilders orphans' money, loaned by them to Abraham Jansen, on the security of his house.

It required many years before the estate was finally settled and as late as November 19, 1667, and November 10, 1668, the guardians still sued tardy debtors for sums due to the estate, amounting together to three hundred guilders. It is quite possible, however, that said debts were contracted during the time

of the probable cultivation of the farm, or continuation of the business, by the guardians for the benefit of the orphan.

It was not a rare occurrence in those early days for children of the same parents to adopt entirely different family names, and this seems to have been done among the descendants of the first Roosevelt. Neither Christiaen, nor any of his three sisters, appears to have taken their father's name.

Nicolaes who, thanks to the tender care of his kind foster mother, Metje Grevenraet, grew up to man's estate, married at the age of twenty-four, Hilletje Jans Kunst of Albany. He was the only one to retain the family name, as his descendants seem to have done after him. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Kingston, where he was still living at the census of September 1, 1689, and where his name is put down as Claes Roosinfelt. Not long thereafter he returned to his paternal city, where he carried on the business of a miller and bolter. He probably erected his mill at the Fresh Water, operating it by means of its water power, which may account for the name of the present Roosevelt Street, which is located near or on the bed of this once small but important stream.

STEVEN KOERTS VAN VOORHEES.

The Ship De Bonte Coe (The Spotted Cow), Captain Pieter Lucasz, which, on April 15, 1660, was about ready to leave Amsterdam for Manhattan, carried a large number of passengers for New Netherland.

Among the civilians and soldiers on board whose descendants became prominent in after years were the ancestors of such noted colonial families as Ostrander, Ditmars, Van Guysling, Moll, Roosa, Van Liew, Swartwout, Arents, Heermance, or Heermans, Kiers, Bartels, Van Voorhees and many others, more or less prominently identified with the agricultural and industrial development of the New Netherland States.

Steven Koerts Van Voorhees, a well to do farmer from Ruinen in the province of Drenth, derived his family name from Hees, a district situated one mile southeast of Ruinen. The family estate was located before or in front of Hees. Thence the name Van Voorhees, meaning from in front of Hees.

It is evident that Koerts' removal to this country had been undertaken solely in the interest of his seven children, the oldest

of whom was a young man of twenty-two, while the youngest was a two years old infant.

Almost immediately upon his arrival here, Coerts, on November 29, 1660, bought of Cornelis Dirksen Hoogland, in Flatlands, for three thousand guilders a farm of sixty-two acres, together with a breweryhouse and the entire brewing apparatus. A quarter of a century later his acres had increased to a hundred and ten and his entire taxable property, horses, cattle and land, was valued at two hundred and thirty-nine pounds sterling. This was exclusive of his dwelling, farm buildings and other structures, which were exempt from taxes.

Coert Stevensen Van Voorhees, his oldest son, within three years after his arrival here, had married a daughter of Gerrit Wolfertsen Van Kouwenhoven, one of the founders of Amersfoort or Flatlands.

Owing to his advanced age, the civil honors which would naturally have fallen to the share of so prominent a man as Steven Koerten, went instead to his oldest son, Coert Stevenson Van Voorhees, who, on March 20, 1664, and on August 18, 1673, was appointed a Schepen or Magistrate at Amersfoort. A still greater distinction was conferred upon the young man when on April 10, 1664, he was delegated in company with Elbert Elbertsen Stoothof to represent Amersfoort in the General Assembly, convened at New Amsterdam.

After the Dutch had again come into their own, Governor Colve, on March 26, 1674, called a convention at New Orange to confer with him on the state of the country, and among the delegates from the Dutch villages of Long Island was Coert Stevensen Van Voorhees of Amersfoort.

The old settler lived long enough to enjoy the honors conferred upon his son and representative. After the death of the wife, who came over with him from Ruinen, he married, in 1677, Willempie Roelofse Seubering, as stated by Bergen, and died early in 1684, leaving ten children, most of whom took the family name, which, at present, is written Van Voorhis, Voorhees, Voorhis, Voris, Vorse, etc. Others of his descendants even took the names of Stevens, Elderts and Lucas, while the incomplete condition of most of the early Long Island and New Jersey records renders it difficult, if not impossible, to decide what other names were adopted by members of this numerous and widely scattered family.

ALBERT ZABOROWSKY.

Poland, "the Knight among the Nations," as Louis E. Van Norman so aptly calls her, was, until a few years ago, credited with having furnished New Netherland in the person of the founder of the Zabriskie family with one of the first Poles to settle in America, and family tradition appeared to strengthen this supposition. As a matter of fact, Albert Saboriski, though a German by birth, doubtless was a Pole by extraction, and the traditions, said to refer to him, may have fitted the experience of his father or grandfather.

On August 31, 1662, the good ship *De Vos* (The Fox), Captain Jacob Jansz Huys, was about to leave Old Amsterdam for New Amsterdam on the Island of Manhattan. Among the large number of passengers was Albert Saboriski, who, in the shiplist, is said to be from Prussia. On December 17, 1676, when his betrothal to Machtelt Van der Linden of New York was registered in the Bergen Marriage Record, he was stated to be from Engstburgh, which, according to the custom of the time, meant that he had been born there.

The young couple first settled at Bergen but subsequently moved to Hackensack, where the confidence in him of his fellow townsmen called Saboriski to civil office. His descendants maintained the prominent position gained by the founder of the family and were among the most active and successful developers of Northern New Jersey where, even yet, the family name is numerous and held in the greatest respect. In agriculture, in the professions, as well as industrial and mercantile pursuits, many of the name have attained great prominence, while others have held important appointive and elective offices, not only in their native counties, but also in other sections.

His death and burial are thus succinctly recorded in the burial register of the Lutheran church of New York: "1711, September 1, died and buried at Hackensack, Albert Saboriski, about 72 or 73 years old." A few pages further, however, the following entry occurs, the date of which evidently is erroneous, at least as far as Saboriski is concerned: "Between 1714 and 1719 there died at Hackensack Adam Jansen (Van Norden), Epke Panta (Banta) and Albert Saboriski."

Few names have been recorded with more variations in the spelling than that of the founder of the Zabriskie family. More than three scores of variations have been noted. In the same

document it is written Zabrosqua, Zabrisqua and Zaborowsky, which seems to have been the correct spelling. It is not until the beginning of the nineteenth century that the name Zabriskie began to be adhered to by most of the descendants of this pioneer and founder of New Netherland.

A Sensational Escape

On September 28, 1643, there had arrived before Fort Amsterdam the Rotterdam herring buss, Fortuyn, (Fortune) Captain Jacob Gerritsen Blenck. Instead of having gone fishing Captain Blenck had set out on a trading expedition. He had bought a hundred "pypen" (barrels) of Madeira wine at the Canary Islands, which Captain Blenck thought he could sell in Virginia. Not knowing the location of Virginia, the enterprising fisherman had passed it on his way from the West Indies. He landed instead in New England but "could not sell his wine there because the English there live soberly." Leaving New England, Blenck sailed along the coast, through Long Island Sound, safely passed Hell Gate and arrived before Fort Amsterdam. Unfortunately for Blenck, one of the Company's ships—possibly the Peacock, or the Garce—had only recently arrived with a wine prize, which prize, with her cargo, had been sold at New Amsterdam. Consequently, Blenck found no ready market for his wines here. Just then there happened to be here an English merchant from Virginia who purchased Blenck's wines under condition that he was to take them to Virginia. As he was short of provisions and water, it was absolutely necessary for Blenck to dispose of enough of his wine here to buy fresh supplies, especially since Captain David De Vries had assured him that "it was difficult to obtain them in Virginia, as everyone there only produced for himself." He thereupon requested permission from the authorities to sell here a portion of his wine, which permission was granted under condition to pay the duties on it. Blenck made arrangements with Isaac Allerton to sell him some of his wine, probably in exchange for provisions. When the time for delivery approached, Blenck quietly raised anchor and slipped away to Staten Island, where Allerton's bark was waiting for him. Here the exchange was made and the wily captain thus thought to escape the payment of the duty.

As quickly as possible one of the Company's yachts had been sent after the Fortune, but she came too late to prevent the

transfer. Not too late however to seize the *Fortune* which was hauled up before the Fort, to await the action of the authorities in this case of smuggling.

It seems that the authorities had not secured the *Fortune*, perhaps trusting in the captain's ignorance of the waterway out to sea. But, if Captain Blenck was ignorant of the way out, not so his newly found friend, Captain David De Vries, who was to pilot the *Fortune* to Virginia, and who, once before during the night, had piloted a ship from Sandy Hook to before the Fort.

For twenty years Captain De Vries had been warring on the West India Company and its officials. The destruction of his colonies at Swaenendael, the coast of Guiana, and more especially those at Staten Island and Vriesendael—all within the territories of the Company—had only served to increase his rancor against an association which, if not able to save his foundings, at least had power to thwart him.

In the case of the *Fortune*, a fine opportunity offered itself to baffle and expose to ridicule the hated officials of the detested Company, and Captain De Vries was sufficiently bold to grasp it. In the dead of night of October 8th, 1643, he quietly slipped on board Blenck's ship, had the anchor heaved, and through the darkness safely piloted the vessel to Sandy Hook. Here, however, contrary winds delayed them for two days, and could the authorities have pursued the fleeing ship, she certainly would have been captured and returned to the anchorage under the guns of the Fort.

After the authorities in the morning found that Captain Blenck and the *Fortune* had disappeared, they took up his case in Court and sentenced him "by verstek" (by default). In the sentence "Jacob Gerritsen Blenck is declared a rebel, a contemner of justice and a defrauder of the Company's duties; fined three hundred guilders (\$120.) and his ship and cargo confiscated, with costs."

If De Vries and Blenck ever heard of the sentence, they doubtless cracked a few jokes at the expense of the baffled Director and Council at New Amsterdam. Yet, neither Blenck nor De Vries—as far as known—ever returned to New Netherland. The world was wide enough for them, without going back where the resentment of the powers might jeopardize their liberty.

After having paid a visit to the South River (Delaware),

where Captain Blenck traded some wine and sweetmeats with the Swedish governor for peltries, the *Fortune*, on October 21st, reached Virginia. Here De Vries found lying fully thirty ships, among them four from Holland, all waiting to complete their cargo of tobacco. De Vries stayed in Virginia all winter and on April 10th, 1644, took passage on an English vessel, arriving in her at the Downs on the last day of May. Thence, after some delay, he took passage for Holland, and on June 21st, as stated in his journal, "arrived here within my paternal city of Hoorn, where I have an ancestry of two hundred years on the father's side, and at Amsterdam on my mother's side, and came to my house at three o'clock." —

Some Holland Society Year Books

Most of the Holland Society's Year Books are worth looking over from the standpoint of the genealogist. The one for 1896 is especially valuable in this regard, containing reprints of Lists of early emigrants to New Netherland, Early settlers in Rensselaerswyck, Lists of those taking the oath of allegiance in Kings County, N. Y., in 1687, House owners in New Amsterdam in 1674, and members of the Dutch church in New York in 1686. The Book for 1897 contains records of the First Church of Brooklyn and also a list of Early Dutch Settlers in Ulster County, N. Y. The Flatbush Church Records are a leading feature of the Year Book for 1898, while the one for 1899 has quite a full list of burials in the New York Dutch burial ground, between 1727 and 1803. The Year Books for 1900 and 1901 contain extracts from some of the early Dutch records in the City Clerk's office in New York, which have quite a genealogical value. That for 1902 is invaluable in that it contains a corrected list of passengers to New Netherland, between 1657 and 1664, while the Year Book for 1903 contains some of the earliest existing records of the New York Lutheran Church, which at the time embraced most of the Colony of New York, and much of New Jersey. The Year Books for 1904, 1905 and 1906 contain the Albany Dutch Church marriage and baptismal records, between 1683 and 1749, and forthcoming Year Books will bring these down to 1808.

The Records of the Reformed Church of Hackensack, Schraalenburgh and New Paltz, to about 1800, published separately, are highly prized by students of local history as well as by genealogists.

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The **New Netherland Register**

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No. 2

PIONEERS AND FOUNDERS OF NEW NETHERLAND

Carel Enjart

Southern Netherland (the present Belgium) had reached a state of popular civilization and development in advance of the rest of Northern Europe some centuries before the successful revolt of Northern Netherland against Spain had caused Belgium's population to scatter, and forced its commerce and industries, arts and sciences to seek more congenial surroundings in the northern provinces, some of the Hansetowns and even in England.

The cities of Brabant, of Antwerp and of Flanders, before this great exodus, were the depositories of the arts of northern Europe, and the literature of Flanders was admired throughout the Germanic world. The people of the Netherlands generally were known as Flemings, the speech of the entire Netherland people was referred to as Flemish. The cities of Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent and Bruges were famous long before Amsterdam began to be heard of, and their literary guilds gave laws to the common Netherland speech.

The dispersion of the Antwerp merchants with their large capitals immediately benefited the Zeeland town of Middleburg and especially the Holland city of Amsterdam. The New Netherland Company, but more particularly the West India Company, were largely conceived and financed by refugees from Brabant, Antwerp and Flanders. Many of New Netherland's most enterprising merchants came directly from southern Netherland, while hundreds of agricultural settlers were the sons or grandsons of

Belgian refugees. Even the seal of New Netherland "Sigillum Novi Belgii" betrays its close relationship to southern Netherland.

Carel Enjart was one of that large company of Flemings who from time to time found their way to New Netherland. On April 17, 1664, the ship DE EENDRACHT (The Concord), Captain Jan Bergen, was about to set sail from Amsterdam in Holland for Amsterdam in New Netherland. Among her thirty-eight passengers were Carel Enjart, from Flanders, his wife and three children, respectively twelve, eight and four years old. The Concord had arrived at Manhattan before the end of August, and was the last ship sent out with colonists from Holland, prior to the subjugation of New Netherland by the English, in September, 1664, which practically put a stop to Dutch colonization for more than a century.

It is not at all improbable however that Enjart had been here before. At least on March 15, 1655, one Charles Ensardt was stated to have made an affidavit in connection with a trial then pending before the court of New Amsterdam. Ensardt may be a mistake for Enjardt. If he was the same as Carel Enjart, it is quite likely that he had come over ahead of his family, as was done by so many others, to examine the prospects held out by the country before emigrating.

The Indian attack of September 15, 1655, may have deterred him from taking over his family any earlier than he did, and the age of his next youngest child is conclusive proof that he had returned shortly after his first appearance here.

Nothing more has been found as yet concerning Carel Enjart or his wife, nor about two of his children. It is probable that he and his family settled on Staten Island, and as its early civil and ecclesiastical records appear to be missing, it is somewhat doubtful whether anything concerning them will yet come to light. It is also not impossible that he moved to the South River.

His probable son Yellis, who may have been the twelve year old child mentioned in the Concord's passenger list, appears in view on December 29, 1697, when he and Peter Petersen received a grant for a tract of land on the great plain on the north side of Staten Island, in the rear of Cornelis Corssen's land. This tract, or a portion of it, John Enyard, on January 20, 1722, sold to Jacobus Craven, who had married Antje Iniaart.

On January 2, 1707, Iellis Ingart made his will, which is recorded in Liber 7, in the Surrogate's office of New York City. In this will he refers to his wife Trentchea (Catherine), three sons, John, Charles and Tice (Matthys), and three daughters, Antea, Christinie and Annachia. The will was proved on March 11, 1708.

Of the three sons, Tice (Matthys) only seems to have remained on Staten Island, where he and his wife, Elizabeth Geritsen, between 1730 and 1746, had six children baptised. The other sons, John and Charles, appear to have removed to New Jersey where, as early as 1715, John Inyard was a private in Captain John Moore's company of Col. Thomas Farmer's militia regiment.

It is quite probable that the Carel Enyard, young man, who, on May 4, 1758, married Maria Stevens in the Reformed Church in Bucks County, Pa., and paid the minister fifteen shillings for his trouble, was the great grandson of the original immigrant. Carel and his wife, on May 6, 1759, had their son Abraham baptised in the same church, and thereafter disappear from the Bucks County Reformed Church record.

Like nearly every pioneer family, the Enyarts participated in the migrations southward and westward, so that, at present there are many times more Enyards in the south and west than in the family's original eastern home.

As is the case with most old New Netherland names, that of Enjart has undergone alterations. In the Staten Island Church records it is mostly put down as Enjard, Enyard, Iniaart and Inyard; the will has it Ingart. The Staten Island deed of 1722 spells it Inyard, Ingerd, Ienyerd, Inyerd, Inyer and Enyard.

The majority of the present members of the family appear to have adhered as closely as possible to the original spelling and pronunciation, Enyart and Enyard being the forms seemingly in most common use among the large number of Carel Enjart's descendants.

The probable origin of the name is Van den Ingaard, meaning from the Inner garden, which, through the French influence upon south Netherland names, may have been gradually modified to Injart and Enjart, as it was written by or for the original immigrant.

Jan Martensen Van Aelsteyn

BY WILLIAM BECKER VAN ALSTYNE, M. D.

The Province of Drenthe has furnished the ancestors of the Voorhees, Bleeker, Elting, Heermance, Strycker, Sebring, Wemple, Westervelt and many other families and it was from this division of the Netherlands that Jan Martense, the ancestor of the Van Alstyne Family came. His wife, Derckien Hermanse, and at least two children, Herman and Abraham, accompanied him. On the 18th of July, 1655, the date of his first appearance in this country, a son, Marten, was baptised at New Amsterdam, the sponsor for the occasion being Ytie, the wife of Jacob Geritsen Stryckers, tailor, from Ruinen in the Province of Drenthe. Herman in later years calls himself Van Meppelen, that is, born in Meppel, thus indicating that Jan Martense came from Meppel in the Province of Drenthe, a city on the Havelter Aa, twenty-six miles south-west of Assen, the capital of the Province.

From the time of his arrival, Jan is frequently called "de Wever" or "the Weaver" and, as we have no record of his carrying on that occupation in this country, the usage shows that he had practiced the trade long enough in Holland to have the name cling to him for life. Flanders was noted for its weaving and it has been thought that Jan's father or grandfather, if not he himself, came from that country, the theory being supported by the fact that an old armorial family named Van Alstein still exists there.

From New Amsterdam Jan Martense went to Wildwyck (Kingston) in connection with which his name appears on the Albany Court Records under date of 4 April, 1656, and in October of the same year he was living in Beverwyck (Albany). The weaver of Meppel had become a trader. We find him dealing in "good whole merchantable beaver skins" and other merchandise, and on the 1st of May, 1658, buying from Pieter Lourensen the yacht "Hope".

Among the traders it was necessary to keep peaceful relations with the Indians and to have representatives to conduct business during their absence. The sale of liquor to the Indians was unlawful, yet to win their favor the early traders invariably supplied the Indians with it and frequently were fined for this misdemeanor. Like many others Jan and his wife were fined on several occasions for selling beer to them and once he was

fined for selling brandy "after the ringing of the bell and during the sermon." Often while Jan was away trading, important business would arise and his wife would act as her husband's representative, as did the wives of Nicholas de Meyer, Claes Jansen Ruyter, and other early traders under similar circumstances. In this way she gave mortgages, made sales and bought land, always signing her name as "Derckien Hermanse".

Success resulted from their undertakings and on the 10th of February, 1657, Andries Harpersen (Constapel) gave to Jan Martense, alias De Wever, right and title to a house bought at auction from Jurriaen Theunissen (Tappen). The deed was not confirmed until the 24th of February, 1660, when Andries Harpersen deeded an adjoining lot which the grantor had received from the Heer Director General and Council of New Netherland. It was at or before the door of this house that a year after its purchase, on February 22nd, Jacob Teunisse de Looper drew his knife against the "maelbor", and afterwards against Jan Roelofs, Anneke Jans' son, whom he wounded.

Like other struggling pioneers who lived in a time when money as such was not always ready, Jan Martense was frequently obliged to give pledges of wheat, beaver skins, cattle, live-stock or even to mortgage his house and land. In this way, in 1660, he mortgaged his house, lot and garden in the village of Beverwyck to Nicholas de Meyer and to Jan Bastiaensen Van Gudsenhoven, the former of whom he owes 576 guilders in whole merchantable beaver skins and the latter of whom he owes 1042 guilders, 2 stuivers and 8 pennies, growing out of the receipt of invoices of goods and merchandise, which transactions show Martensen's extensive commercial dealings. These pledges he must have met, for his Albany real estate was held until the 7th of February, 1693/4, when he conveyed it to Mees Hogeboom for £15. The property is described as being without the north gate, bounded west by the street to Rensselaer's mill, north the creek, east by the Marselis (Marsellus) property and south by the road to the river.

Jan soon turned his attention to farming. On the 28th of March, 1662, we find him raising corn and grain in Wildwyck. Anna Bloms demands of him 20 beavers and attaches his corn but he answers not to know anything about the debt and requests time until his wife arrives, assigning his grain up to that time. On the same day Herman Vedder also demands 100 schepels

of oats and seizes grain belonging to Jan Martense at the house of Andries Barense; parties agree about a future settlement. The following spring Jan was back in Albany selling to Honorable Goosen Gerritse (Van Schaick) seven head of cattle for the sum of 580 guilders, payable in beavers.

We do not find record of his owning land at Esopus until the 25th of April, 1663, when he patented twenty-one morgens of land and again on the 11th of June, 1667, when he patented land "near unto the New Village" (Hurley). The combined property was sold on the 10th of September, 1684, to the heirs of Cornelius Wyncoop. On the 7th of June, 1663, just after Jan had received the first patent, the Indian onslaught and massacre occurred at Wildwyck (Kingston). Military companies were organized and enrolled June 12th. Of the second company Willem Jansen was made lancepesade and the cadets were Jan De Weever (the weaver) and Arent Snyder (the tailor). It is interesting in this connection to note that Jan's son Abraham inherited his father's patriotism and became a corporal in 1673, an ensign in 1689, and a captain in 1700 and also was a "farmer and navigator of a vessel on the Hudson."

Doubtless on account of the unsettled condition at Esopus, we next hear of Jan Martense as a tenant of Volkert Janse (Douw) and Jan Tomassen (Mingael) upon the Island Schodack. The Heer Van Rensselaer, the Schout Swart and the Secretary Van Schelluyne were upon the island on the 12th of May, 1664, and for a week's time prevented him from plowing and sowing, the landlords meanwhile freeing their tenant from all harm resulting from neglect of duties.

This official visit of the patroon was the outcome of a resolution passed early in that year by the council of Rensselaerswyck, annulling the purchase of the property from the Indians without the consent of the colony. When the notice of this resolution was served on the purchasers they produced a patent from Stuyvesant, dated 3 November, 1663, and Van Rensselaer's claim was a failure.

In the early summer of 1671, it was recorded that milk and butter had been stolen from the farm of Eldert Gerbertsen Cruyf and Jan Martensen at Catskill. As early as 1659 Cruyf had received from Jan Dirckz Van Bremen a farm at Catskill but this is the only reference we have of Jan's farming interests at that place. Prior to 1671 however "the weaver" had made a

final move and we find him living at Kinderhook where in company with Hendrick Meeusen (Vrooman), on the 10th of February, 1669/70, he was appointed supervisor of roads. A year later, Feb. 21, 1670/71, Derckien Hermanse, empowered by her husband, acknowledged indebtedness to Mr. Goosen Gerritse in the sum of 318 guilders in beaver skins, for which she pledged her "winter wheat, house, barn, ricks, land and soil behind Kinderhook." The deed of this property does not seem to have been confirmed until the 31st of May, 1671, when Jan Martense De Wever purchased of Robert Orchard and Janneken Donkerts, widow of Thomas Powell, "a certain parcel of land lying behind Kinderhook, adjoining to the south Dirk (Hendrickse Bye alias) De Sweed, to the west Jacob Martense and the kil and easterly a little brook dividing the same from the land of Andries Hanse (Sharp)" for the sum of "seventy whole good merchantable beaver skins," Derckien Hermanse acknowledging her indebtedness to Mr. Jan Bruyns for that amount and promising "to pay thirty next spring, 1672, and the remaining forty beavers also in the spring, and in default of payment of the forty beavers, promises to pay as interest four beavers a year, but if she cannot make the payment in beavers, then she promises to give good winter wheat at beaver and market price, therefor pledging specially her land and bowery behind Kinderhook." On both of these occasions we find Jan Martense away, either trading or looking after his interests at Catskill or Albany and his wife acting for him. On the 25th of October, 1686, Jannet Powell again deeded land to "the weaver", which on the 7th of November, 1695, he conveyed to his son "Abraham Jansen Martensen".

On the 14th of March, 1686, partition was made of the Kinderhook Patent and to the name of the patentee Jan Martensen were drawn Lot 22 in the first allotment, lot 22 in the second allotment, lot 22 in the third allotment, lot 22 in the fourth allotment, lot 21 in the fifth allotment, and lot 21 in the sixth allotment. Of the valley land, he sold 70 or 80 acres to Gerrit Teunise Van Vechten on the 14th of February, 1686/7, and 80 acres to Robert Livingston on the 20th of Feb. 1693/4. The names of his sons and his descendants are from time to time mentioned in connection with the Kinderhook property.

The first dwelling erected prior to Feb. 1669/70, must have been a rough and temporary affair for on the 7th of Feb., 1674/5, Herman Bastiaensen Visscher was given contract to build a

house at Kinderhook for Jan Martensen and later, on the 14th of March, 1675/6, he received pay for building a barn and clearing land.

The Records of the Albany Dutch Reformed Church show that in 1683 Jan Martense and his wife, and all of his children, except Harmen, who was then living in New York, were members of the church. In the account-book of the church we find that in Sept. 1682, Derckien de Wever and William Teller's wife were paid for board and care of Jan Cornelisen; and again in Sept., 1684, Jan Martense was paid 135 guilders for three months' board of fat (dicke) Jan Cornelissen.

On the 16th of June, 1697, Jan de Wever was a resident in Rensselaerswyck or the Colonie with two children and no women in his family. It is not clear who the two children were, as all of his children were married; possibly it means grandchildren. No doubt that he died soon after this date, probably having survived his wife, who some years before disappears from the records. Tradition relates that both were buried under the church at Kinderhook.

Jan Martensen de Wever and Derckien Hermans had at least six children, Herman, born in Meppel, who married first Brechtje Elswaert and second Geesje Schuurmans; Abraham born in Holland, who married first probably a daughter of Jacob Janszen Van Noostrand and second Marretje Van Deusen; Marten, baptised in New Amsterdam, who married Jannetje Cornelise Bogert; Lambert, who married Jannetje Mingael; Isaac, who married first Marritje (Vosburgh) and second Jannetje Jochemse Van Valkenburgh; and Dorothea, who married Jacob Vosburgh. Herman settled in New York, Abraham and Lambert in Kinderhook, Marten in Albany, Isaac in Albany and Schoharie, N. Y., and Dorothea in Kinderhook and Linlithgo, N. Y.

The name Van Alstyne first appears in 1689 on the Albany Church Records. Prior to that date, the ancestor used the patronymic Martense or Martensen, meaning son of Marten and his children that of Janse or Jansen, meaning sons or children of Jan. The name is local and two explanations are given of its origin. First that it is derived from the Dutch words, "van" meaning from, "aal" or "ael" meaning eel, and "stein" meaning castle, from a castle having the emblem of an eel on the shield over its entrance, or from a castle near a stream where eels

abounded. The name is similar in form to Van Loevenstein and Van Ravenstein, Loevenstein meaning lion castle and Ravenstein raven castle. The second explanation derives its origin from the Dutch words "van" meaning from, "adel" (mute "d") meaning ancestral ground, and "stein" meaning castle, from the castle on the ancestral ground. A secondary meaning of "adel" is noble. No place called Aelstein or Aalstein exists on the maps of Holland or Belgium, although there is reason to believe that such a place did exist.

The name in its earliest forms appears under the variations Van Alstyn, Van Alsteyn, Van Aalsteyn, Van Aelsteyn and Van Alstyne, sometimes without the Van. Most descendants use the form Van Alstyne and Van Alstine, but the descendants of Herman Jansen continue the name without the Van, in some cases having anglicised it to Alston.

We have traced the history of Jan Martense, from 1655 until 1697, have seen him begin life in this country as a trader, then a small farmer, later a farm owner and finally a patentee at Kingston and at Kinderhook, and if we read his simple life correctly, we note that his thrift, enterprise and industry brought reward.

Jan Joosten and Jan Gysbertsen Van Meteren

The name of Van Meteren is a notable one in the annals of the Netherland people. One of the best known members of this family to Americans is the famous historian Emanuel Van Meteren, who was born at Antwerp in 1535. In one of his works he gave an account of Hudson's voyage of discovery in the Half Moon, which account was derived from other sources than Juet's Journal, and is embodied in Dr. Jameson's "Narratives of New Netherland."

Half a century elapsed before the name of Van Meteren is again mentioned in connection with American affairs, this time however in the persons of New Netherland colonists, whose interest in the new world may have been aroused by reading their gifted namesake's account.

On August 31, 1662, the ship Vos (Fox) Captain Jacob Jansen Huys had among its many passengers Jan Joosten, (who probably was returning to New Netherland) his wife and five children, respectively fifteen, twelve, nine, six and two and a

half years old. The family's original home was the Thielerswaard (district near the city of Thiel) in the province of Gelderland.

Upon their arrival, the family immediately went to Wildwyck, in the Esopus, where they seem to have lived previously, for in 1661 Jan Joosten, in company with Allard Heymans Roosa and Jan Gerritssen, had been appointed a committee to superintend the enclosing of the new village of Nieuw Dorp (Hurley) in the present County of Ulster.

Jan Joosten, who usually signed himself Jan Joosten Van Meteren, took up farming and speedily became prominent. He was appointed referee in a law suit in 1665, elected schepen (magistrate) in the same year, a deacon in 1667, and re-elected a schepen in 1668. During his term of office the then historic name of Wildwyck was, on September 25, 1669, changed to Kingston by the English and Jan Joosten, no more than his fellow magistrates, was consulted about the change.

Wildwyck's surgeon, Gysbert Van Imbroch, (Van Emburgh) had died on August 29, 1665. Besides being the local physician and pharmacist, he kept a general store, and the inventory of his estate includes a wide variety of objects, from high priced books down to the commonest necessities of life. On September 2, Willem Beeckman, Jan Willemsen Hoochteylingh (Hotaling, Houghtaling), and Jan Joosten had taken an inventory of the property which included a copy of the celebrated work by Emanuel Van Meteren, alluded to before.

At the sale on September 9, following, Jan Joosten was a generous buyer, his purchases amounting to nearly a hundred guilders. Two of his purchases were the Beehive, by the famous Marnix, Lord of St. Aldegonde, and the Chronicles of the Kings of England (in Dutch.) This shows the bent of the man's mind, and proves that the New Netherlanders were not the ignorant boors that the English of this and later periods were fond of characterizing the pioneers and founders of New Netherland and their descendants—simply because they did not understand the language of the usurpers,— a practice continued by the English of the present day in regard to the people of South Africa.

During the troubles at Wildwyck, in 1667, originating from the outrageous conduct of the English garrison there, Jan Joosten took no sides, but with Willem Beeckman, Roelof Swartwout, Thomas Chambers and Evert Pels, attempted the role of mediator

and of dissuading the excited inhabitants from committing any rash act, which would only have resulted in the destruction of their lives and property either then or later.

At the rebuilding of New Dorp (Hurley), Jan Joosten appears to have removed there, and through an adjustment of the boundaries between Hurley and Marbletown on March 30, 1669 (1670?) was, with seven of his fellow citizens, annexed to the latter place. When, after the Dutch reconquest, Colve became Governor of New Netherland, Jan Joosten and Jan Broersen Decker, on October 6, 1673, were appointed magistrates of Marbletown, or Marbeldorp, as then named, in place of the appointees of the former English government.

When, on March 7, 1681, Wessel Ten Broeck and his wife, Maria Ten Eyck, made a joint will, it was witnessed by Tierck Claessen De Witt and Jan Joosten, who, at the time was a justice. A few months later, on December 16, 1681, Jan Joosten and his wife, Maycken Hendricks, also made a joint will, which was witnessed by Benjamin Provoost and Severyen Ten Hout. In this will two sons, Joost and Gysbert, are named, and from the contents of the document it is evident that most of the real estate was located at Marbletown and a smaller quantity at Wassemaker's land, all in the County of Ulster. The probate of this will at Burlington, N. J., on June 13, 1706, shows that Jan Joosten survived his wife.

It would seem that Gysbert had no sons, or he may have gone early to Southern New Jersey, and there blazed the path for his father, his brother Joost, or the latter's children, himself leaving hardly any trace in the Esopus country.

On September 14, 1664, Sara, the daughter of Louis Du Bois and Catherine Blanchan, was baptised at Wildwyck. A little more than eighteen years later, on December 12, 1682, she married, at New Paltz, Joost Jansen Van Meteren, who was then living with his parents at Marbletown. The couple had at least four children, two girls and two boys, the oldest of whom, Jan, was baptised on October 14, 1683, and the youngest, Hendrick, on September 1, 1695. It is quite probable that there was another son, Isaac Van Meteren, who, on June 9, 1719, qualified as administrator of the estate of Hendrick Mulliner of Salem County, N. J., and whose bondsmen were John and Henry Van Metere.

Prominent as he was in the Esopus section of the colony

of New York, it would appear that Jan Joosten Van Meteren did not consider the prospects here as promising as in the more southern part of the country, and at an advanced age joined in the migration southward by other New York families.

With the evident exception of his son Joost, who, on May 27, 1697, had surveyed for him "a tract of stoney woodland, lying within the bounds of Marbletown, in Ulster County," it would appear that Jan Joosten Van Meteren moved with his family to Salem County, in the Colony of New Jersey, where land was to be acquired on more advantageous terms. Here his grandsons, Jan, Hendrick and Isaac Van Meteren, first bought 3000 acres of land, which subsequently grew into 6000 acres, so that the Van Meterens were early among the largest property owners and most prominent residents of southern New Jersey.

Jan Joosten Van Meteren had died before June 13, 1706, when he left a personal estate valued at £235.14, including six Negro slaves, a man, a woman and four children, valued together at £145. The inventory had been made by John Van Nest and Hendrick Reinersen, and was sworn to by John Van Mater at Burlington, N. J. The document recording these transactions is in Dutch, showing that the tongue of New Netherland at the time was still vigorous in its southern bounds.

From here this branch of the Van Meteren family, during colonial times, migrated westward into Pennsylvania, northward into Genesee County, N. Y., and southward into Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and other southern colonies. Its members generally maintained the prestige gained for it by its founders, and it is stated that women of this southern branch during colonial times married into noble English families, thus attesting to its wealth and standing.

On September 26, 1687, among those who took the oath of allegiance at New Utrecht to James II. of England, was Kreyne Janse Van Meteren, who at the time was stated to have been in the country twenty-four years. This would fix the date of his arrival in 1663. He had come over as a child with his father, Jan Gysbertsen Van Meteren, who hailed from Bommel, in the province of Gelderland. From the fact that Jan Joosten Van Meteren had a son Gysbert, it may be inferred that Jan Gysbertsen and Jan Joosten were cousins, the sons of two brothers, Gysbert and Joost.

Unlike Jan Joosten, his probable cousin Jan Gysbertsen settled at New Utrecht on Long Island, where he engaged in farming. Jan Gysbertsen did not appear prominently in the public eye until after the reconquest of New Netherland by the Dutch Admirals Evertsen and Binckes in August 1673.

In the fall of the same year Schepen Jan Thomassen Van Dyke had died and the Court of New Utrecht proposed as his successor Jan Gysbertsen. Governor Colve, on November 16, 1673, appointed him, as is shown by the following extract from the record: "The Governor has from the nomination made by the Magistrates of the town of Utrecht selected Jan Gysbertse Van Meteren as magistrate in the place of Jan Thomassen, now lately deceased."

According to Bergen's "Early Settlers of Kings County," Jan Gysbertsen was a deacon of the Dutch Church at New Utrecht, in 1683. According to the same authority, he was on the assessment rolls of the same place in 1675, 1676 and 1683, and in the census of 1698, but the writer of the present article has failed to find his name there after 1675. This would indicate that he had either removed or died shortly after 1675, or disposed of his interests.

It would appear that he had only one son, Kreyen Jansen, though it is not improbable that he had an older one, Gysbert, who may have died before reaching his majority, or have removed to another part of the country, possibly discarding the family name, or becoming known simply as Gysbert Jansen.

Kreyen or Cryn Jansen Van Meteren came into prominence at about the same time as his father. On March 28, 1674, the people of New Utrecht had elected him and Hendrick Mattysen Smack their delegates to the General Assembly convened at New Orange (formerly New Amsterdam) by Governor Colve, to confer with him concerning the welfare of the country. According to Bergen, Cryn Jansen was a member of the Dutch Church at New Utrecht in 1677, and a deacon in 1699. According to the same authority, he was on Dongan's Patent to New Utrecht in 1686, and was assessed for forty-six acres of land in 1701.

In 1675 the value of his taxable property, consisting of three horses and twenty-four morgens (about forty-eight acres) of land, amounted to one hundred and thirteen pounds sterling. As the value of his horses is given as sixty-five pounds, this would fix the price of a horse in those days at about a hundred dollars,

and the value of an acre of farming land, in settled communities, at about five dollars. As buildings appear to have been exempt from taxation, the value of his dwelling, barns and other structures is not mentioned in the list.

Just seven years later his taxable property in New Utrecht consisted of forty acres of land, two horses and four cows, while at the census taken about 1698 his family included himself, his wife and four children.

The migrating spirit, so strong among New Netherland's pioneers, powerfully affected Long Island's agricultural population near the close of the seventeenth century. To the south of them, in New Jersey, there were hundreds of thousands of acres of the best farming lands, almost for the asking, awaiting the axe of the woodsman, to be followed by the plow of the husbandman. Thither they wended their way, mostly older sons, but there were also among them heads of large families, for whom the wilderness had no terrors.

Among these was Creyn Jansen Van Meteren, who, notwithstanding his prominent position in New Utrecht—which, as a boy he had assisted in rendering habitable,—evidently longed for fresh wildernesses to subdue. Though no longer a young man at the time of his second migration, Creyn Jansen, early in the eighteenth century, disposed of his New Utrecht interests and, with scores of other Kings County people, moved into that portion of central New Jersey which later became known as Monmouth County. Here, with his sturdy family of five boys and three girls, he gradually cleared and made tillable the broad acres, first purchased and later added to.

Here, during colonial times and the earlier years of the republic, the Van Meteren family grew in influence and numbers, being one of the most powerful factors in the development of Monmouth County. In fact, it is difficult to enumerate a single phase of activity—religious, educational, political, social, agricultural, industrial, commercial—in which one or more Van Meterens were not more or less prominently interested. The history of Monmouth County, as shown in Beekman's "Early Dutch Settlers of Monmouth County," is to a great extent interwoven with the history of the Van Meterens.

Their activity extended even into the broader field of the higher education, and one of their number, Jan Van Meteren, was among the earliest trustees for Queens (now Rutgers)

College at New Brunswick, having been appointed as such on April 4, 1767.

On April 26, 1719, Kryn Jansen Van Meteren, who was then living at Middletown, Monmouth County, N. J., made his last will. In it he mentioned his wife, Neelyte, (Van Cleef) and their children Jan, Yda, Engeltye, Cornelia, Ghisbert, Benjamin, Sirynus (Quirynus) and Joseph, appointing his brothers-in-law, Benjamin Van Cleve and Philip Folcoertson, executors. Where, as a rule, two subscribing witnesses are judged sufficient, this will is subscribed to by not less than five, viz.: Jacobus Swett, Hendrick Smock, John, Thomas and William Lawrence.

Kryn Jansen had passed away on March 21, 1720, when the will was proved, and on May 7 following an inventory was taken of the personal estate, whose value amounted to nearly a thousand dollars, including a large bible and four other books, whose combined value was set down at \$22.50.

Benjamin, born in 1702, through his son Cyreneus, his grandson Peter, his great grandson John and his great great grandson George W. was the first native born American ancestor of Dr. George G. Van Mater, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to whose successful treatment as an oculist and devoted interest as a physician, the writer of this article pays a grateful tribute.

After the English usurpation had forced upon the people of New Netherland an alien tongue, most New Netherland names underwent notable changes, and that of Van Meteren was no exception. Van Metre, Van Metere, Van Meter, Vanmeter, Van Mater, Van Mather, Van Matre, Van Matere, Vanmarter, Van Martyr are some of the modifications. Others, having dropped the Van, simply became known as Mater or even Mather, unrecognizable remnants of the glorious old name of Van Meteren.

BOOK REVIEW.

The Early History of the Jews in New York, 1654-1664. Some new Matter on the Subject. By Samuel Oppenheim, 1909.

In his "An Early Jewish Colony in Western Guiana, 1658-1666" Mr. Oppenheim opened up a practically unexplored field. In the "Early History of the Jews in New York" he sheds much new light on a better known subject. In both, his thoroughness and fidelity of narration excite admiration. His untiring efforts to get at the truth of the matter, necessitated the delving into obscure works and dusty archives, written in many languages. His able, temperate and impartial presentation of the facts mark him as a historian.

"The Early History of the Jews in New York" is not altogether pleasant reading. While Holland was the only European country at the time where the Jews enjoyed a somewhat fuller measure of liberty, and while the English, also, were beginning to discuss the feasibility of admitting Jewish merchants as residents into England, the Jews had to fight hard to obtain a foothold in New Netherland, and these struggles the author narrates.

Religion in New Netherland. A History of the Development of the Religious Conditions in the Province of New Netherland 1623-1664. By Frederick J. Zwierlein, L. D., 1910.

This Dissertation is a masterly, historic presentation of unpleasant facts, somewhat in the manner of a Prosecutor, depicting to the Jury a culprit's misdeeds. Dr. Zwierlein's investigations were thorough, and the Bibliography, at the end of the volume, is of the greatest value to the student of New Netherland's general history.

There were reasons, economic and political, why repressive measures were often deemed necessary and Dr. Zwierlein, with admirable impartiality, has pointed this out in many cases. He also gives credit to the Rev. Polhemus (p. 243) for not sharing the narrow religious views of his colleagues and of the authorities at Manhattan.

The book shows that New Netherland was no more free from religious intolerance and acerbity than other American communities at the time. On the other hand the author continually emphasizes the fact, that, while there was no liberty of religious worship in the colony, there was full freedom of conscience.

The study of this able treatise shows anew that religious toleration is a growth, the lesson taught by experience that it is impossible to force men's convictions into the same groove, to cast men's consciences in the mould arbitrarily chosen by the majority or the powers that be.

Upon laying down the book one feels thankful that he is living in an age and a country where the wisdom taught by the centuries has resulted in granting equality to all religions, creeds and sects whose adherents are willing to obey the general laws.

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Early English and Other Foreign Ships at New Amsterdam

There is no evidence of any intercourse between the Dutch and English colonies in North America prior to 1627. In the fall of said year the Company's bark *Nassau*, probably commanded by Captain Jan Jansen Brouwer, and having on board a small cargo of Dutch commodities, was the first to establish commercial relations between New Plymouth and New Amsterdam. Ever since that time the intercourse between the two settlements grew apace, and though there is no early mention of the names of any New England ships or masters, it is evident from chance reports that their calls at New Amsterdam must have been frequent.

The first English ship of which mention is made in the records was the *William* of London, under command of a Dutch merchant or supercargo named Jacob Elkins. In the spring of 1633 the *William* invaded the North River, for the purpose of trading with the Indians for furs. As the fur trade was a monopoly reserved to the West India Company, she was expelled from the river by Director Van Twiller.

The next English ship of which mention is found was that of Captain Stone, a New England trader. On June 15, 1633, he sailed into the Lower Bay just at the time when his friend Captain David De Vries was leaving. As Stone was unacquainted with the geography of the Bays, De Vries furnished Stone with one of his own sailors to pilot the New England ship to New Amsterdam.

During the month of June, 1636, when Captain De Vries was again at New Amsterdam, he noted down in his journal that Cornelis Van Vorst, the superintendent of Pauw's bouwery at Pavonia, had just returned from a trip to New England in a small English bark loaded with Bordeaux wine. This doubtless was sold by Van Vorst at New Amsterdam, where, according to reports, wine was better appreciated than in New England.

At about the same time an English privateer sailing under a Dutch commission arrived here from the West Indies with two Spanish prizes, loaded with tobacco and hides. The Englishman sold his prizes at Fort Amsterdam, and sent his goods in a West India Company's vessel to Europe, while ten of the privateer's crew took passage in De Vries' ship.

As early as September, 1638, there is evidence of the sale, at New Amsterdam to Dutchmen, of an English vessel. It was then stated that Captain Taylor had sold his sloop to Jan Schepmoes and Claes De Veringh, who were among the first New Netherlanders to engage in navigation on their own account.

Schepmoes and De Veringh doubtless also visited Virginia and Maryland, though the earliest mention of any communication with the Southern English colonies was contained in an order by the Council of New Netherland, dated June 27, 1639, regarding the arrival here from Virginia of Gerrit Sanders, an Englishman, in an open bark. A few months later, on May 3, 1640, Fiscal Van der Huyghen instituted proceedings against Govert Loockerman, an enterprising trader, and other residents of New Amsterdam, for boarding an English ship, without a permit from the Council.

As early at least as the year 1641 there is positive evidence in the New Netherland records of a lively commercial intercourse between New Amsterdam and Virginia, under which name Maryland was also included. The Dutch merchants chiefly concerned in the Virginia tobacco trade were Arent Corsen Stam and his brother Dirck, who even had taken up their residence in Virginia and made periodical trips to New Amsterdam with cargoes of Virginia tobacco, which they exchanged here for commodities, imported from Holland.

Though scarcely any mention of it is made in the records, so frequent had become the visits of English vessels, both from Virginia and from New England, that Director Kieft, for the accommodation of the English visitors, in 1641, had erected a

fine stone tavern at the present Coenties Slip, which, a dozen years later, became the first City Hall.

On July 1, 1644, Manhattan's roadstead was visited by two Spanish barks, loaded with sugar, tobacco and wine. Their visit however was rather involuntary, they having been made prizes of war in West India waters by the famous new Netherland privateer La Garce, which, under command of Captain Willem Blauvelt, was inflicting considerable damage upon Spanish commerce. This was neither the first nor the last time that the La Garce brought in prizes. The records make frequent mention of the privateer's exploits, which, during the early years of Stuyvesant's administration, gave rise to some difficulties with the home government.

On May 11, 1645, Richard Clouff, one of the earliest English patentees of Canarsie, sued at New Amsterdam Philip White, a Virginia merchant, and ship owner, for twenty-two "cwts." of pork. As Mr. White stated that he had paid the debt to Mr. Bushrood in Virginia, he was permitted to leave here, provided he should furnish security for the payment of the debt, if not already paid.

As an illustration of the somewhat lawless spirit of the times, an entry in the Council minutes of September 28, 1645, is quite to the point. On said date John Wilcox charged one Mr. Clark with threatening to fit out a ship for the purpose of capturing and making a prize of Wilcox's vessel. The Council ordered Wilcox to prove his rather unusual accusation, or else that Mr. Clark would be permitted to proceed on his voyage. As no further mention is made of the matter, it is quite probable that it was one of the many samples of idle talk indulged in by the gossiping loungers at the river front.

It is to the minutes both of the Council and of the City Court that we are indebted for nearly all of our information about the visits of foreign ships at New Amsterdam. It would appear that the foreign visitors in many instances considered New Amsterdam as a kind of clearing house to adjust their various differences. The airing of their quarrels before the local magistrates not infrequently is the means of informing us of their presence in port, which otherwise would have remained unrecorded. At other times suits instituted by local residents against them, or by them against local residents, reveals the presence of foreign shipmasters and crews. It is therefore evident

that in order to gain whatever information is obtainable about the arrival and stay of foreign vessels at New Amsterdam, an investigation of the court records is absolutely necessary. It is quite probable that neither the owners, the captains, nor any of the crews of very many foreign ships ever appeared before the courts, so that at best the court records only present a very imperfect picture of the movements of foreign ships at New Netherland's capital.

Early in the summer of 1644 a bark had arrived at New Amsterdam from Virginia, probably loaded with tobacco. As there was a dispute about the ownership, the vessel was attached by one of the contestants and the case carried before the Council of New Netherland.

It would seem that her owner in Virginia owed a debt to one Mr. Moor, and Moor had obtained the attachment. When, on July 8, 1644, the case was heard in Court, the attachment on the bark was vacated, though the owner's attorney here was obliged to give security for the vessel's value in case it should be afterward shown that Moor's claim against the Virginia man was still unsettled.

At another time, on August 17, 1646, John Evans, a prominent New Haven merchant, sued John Wilcox for the delivery of the ship *Abigail*. Wilcox answered that he was ready to live up to the contract and deliver the ship, provided he received payment first. The Council decided in favor of Evans, with Governor Prinz of the Swedish colony on the South River as Wilcox's security for the purchase money.

Two weeks later two other Englishmen had a case in court about the part ownership of a vessel, which dispute was settled by arbitration.

During the month of September following it would appear that another British ship, called the *Scotch Dutchman*, had arrived at New Amsterdam. She was probably so named on account of her Captain, Jacob Everson Sandelyn, or James Sanderlin, who, as indicated by his name, may have been a Scotchman of Dutch origin. Sanderlin had been trading with the Swedes on the South River and had caused some papers to be delivered to the Rev. Everardus Bogardus, among them a bill of exchange drawn by the Swedish Governor on parties in Holland. To this transaction the authorities at New Amsterdam took exception,

and the Fiscal, as prosecuting officer, had interested himself in the matter.

Sanderlin was again at Manhattan on July 13, 1672, when he had been drafted on a jury to decide a suit between Lawrence Gonsalus and Matthias De Hart regarding the payment of a debt.

On July 10, 1642, Mr. Whiting, a merchant of Hartford in Connecticut, had called upon the Council at New Amsterdam for the purpose of negotiating for a cession of the territory on the Fresh River of New Netherland, usurped by the English. About four years afterward Whiting, or his representative, got into difficulties at New Amsterdam and his bark had been attached, but released upon security by John Dolling, who, on August 2, 1646, was condemned to satisfy Whiting's liabilities. It would appear that Whiting neglected to indemnify Dolling and when, a few months afterward, Whiting's bark again called at New Amsterdam, Dolling in his turn attached her. The case came up in court on November 2, where Dolling's demand was found to be just, and Whiting's representative was condemned to pay Dolling not only the monies laid out on Whiting's account, but the costs of the suit as well.

Early in the spring of 1648 Joseph Brewster, a New Haven merchant who was in the habit of trading at New Amsterdam, had arrived here with his vessel. Brewster had received a number of letters addressed to Mr. Westerhouse, a Dutch merchant living at New Haven, who for various reasons was obnoxious to the New Netherland authorities.

On March 30, 1648, the Council ordered the seizure and examination of the above letters which act subsequently caused a spirited correspondence between Governors Stuyvesant and Eaton. Three weeks later Captain Brewster was fined fifty guilders and costs for disregarding the ordinance designating the anchorage ground for vessels in the port of New Amsterdam.

Among the foreign vessels entering New Amsterdam's harbor during the summer of 1648 was the Spanish bark *Nostra Signora Rosario*, which had been captured by the Company's ship, *The Cat*, off the Island of Margarita in the West Indies. On July 20 she was sent to Curaçao for a cargo of salt and other tropical merchandise, but is heard of no more. Possibly she met with the same fate as her captor, *The Cat*, which, in the fall of the same year, foundered at Sandy Hook, though her crew were happily saved.

John Haynes, a Virginia yacht captain, and his brother Lawrence, a merchant, appear to have been among the earliest Virginians paying regular visits with their vessels to New Amsterdam. Early in the summer of 1648 Jacob Reynsen, a Dutch merchant, who had shipped goods in Haynes' bark, had smuggled a quantity of lead,—which was contraband—in the water cask of Haynes' ship. For this and other illegal transactions, Reynsen was arrested by order of the Council, but escaped from prison. After having been retaken he was, on July 9, 1648, condemned to banishment for five years, while all of his property was declared confiscated. About three weeks afterward the sentence of banishment was remitted, though it would appear that the confiscation of his property remained in force. As no proceedings seem to have been taken against Haynes, it is quite probable that he was either innocent in the matter or had managed to get away before the storm broke loose.

Early in 1648 peace had been concluded between Spain and the Dutch republic, which ended the Eighty Years' War for Dutch independence. Five months after the peace was to become operative in West India waters, the privateer *La Garce* had captured a Spanish bark in the river Tobasco, put a prize crew on board and sent her to New Amsterdam. On July 7, 1649, the Council declared her capture illegal and the ship and cargo were released. As the war against Portugal was not terminated until 1661, captures of Portuguese vessels were legal. Consequently, on the same date that the Spanish ship was released, a Portuguese merchantman, *The Hope of Better*, captured in the Bay of Campeachy, and also sent to New Amsterdam, was condemned by the Council as a lawful prize.

Early in the fall of 1652 Captain John Brett had arrived at New Amsterdam with his open yacht from one of the English colonies. After having discharged his cargo, Captain Brett intended to sail either to New England or yet further north. Two of his sailors, Nicholas Stevenson and William Hallett, refused to continue the voyage and demanded their wages. This demand was refused by the Captain. The sailors brought their case before the Council, which, on September 30, decided against the Captain, ruling that "the plaintiffs are free from their engagement on arriving in New Netherland, and cannot be compelled to make another voyage northward in an open yacht in winter."

After 1652 the number of foreign ships, calling at New

Amsterdam, increased to such an extent, and the recorded experiences of their masters and crews became so numerous, that the recital fills many hundreds of pages of the records. The most interesting incidents in connection with these foreign visitors will be related from time to time in the pages of the New Netherland Register.

PIONEERS AND FOUNDERS OF NEW NETHERLAND

Abel Reddenhausen

BY WILLIAM BECKER VAN ALSTYNE, M. D.

The principality of Waldeck is situated in the western part of Germany and consists of two detached portions, the former principality of Waldeck and the tiny principality of Pyrmont, both territories lying in the basin of the Weser. From the main division, characterized by its hills, mountains and forests, came Abel Reddenhausen (Riddenhars), the ancestor of the New Jersey family of Ridner or Rednar. He arrived in this country prior to December 28, 1641, when he married at New Amsterdam Geertje Nannincks (Nannix), widow of Tjerck Hendrickszen. On the 27th of January, 1643, Abel declared that he made gloves from English duffles three years ago in "the bay" (Flatlands, L. I.). This single statement constitutes our entire knowledge of the man, for he died before August 2, 1644, when his widow sold her house at New Amsterdam, at the corner of the East River and the present Broad Street to her neighbor Cornelis Melyn.

Geertje Nannincks' story is interesting from the matrimonial standpoint, for she married at least five times. She came to this country in 1641 with her son and little daughter by the ship "den Coninck David" (The King David). As fellow passengers on the same vessel were Anthony de Hooges, in the service of Killiaen Van Rensselaer, and Jan Verbeeck, with his wife, daughter and maid-servant. The directors of the West India Company, Chamber of Amsterdam, ordered the skipper to permit them all to sleep and eat in the cabin. Her first husband, Tjerck Hendrickszen, having died, Geertje married second Abel Reddenhausen, third, July 21, 1647, at New Amsterdam, Claes Janszen Rust, baker, and fourth, about 1648, apparently in the Colony of Rensselaerswyck, Willem Fredericksz (Bout) from Leyden,

free carpenter, who is charged with one hundred and forty-two guilders six stivers for passage of his wife and two children on the ship "den Coninck David." On March 4, 1653, Geertje Nannix testifies that Rut Arentsen has promised to marry her and has given her a ring. The Court Minutes do not reveal the outcome of the claim, but it is known that Claes Cornelis Mitelaer or Mitalers married Geertje Nannix and in 1671 resided on Bergen's Island, Flatlands (L. I.)

Hendrick Abelsz Riddenhausen, only child of Abel Riddenhausen and Geertje Nannincks, was baptised September 7, 1642, at New Amsterdam. While a young man, he visited Holland, returning March 15, 1663, in "De Rooseboom" (The Rosetree). He married Sophia Van Wyckersloot (Wyckersloot), soon after which they appear at Hackemack, Virginia, where one at least of their children (Abel) was born. By occupation Hendrick was a carpenter and shipbuilder. The Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts state that on July 6, 1671, he received one hundred and three guilders for wainscoting the cabin and accessories of the ship "de Witte Kloofd" (The White Globe). On May 2, 1682, Hendrick Abels and others made a contract to build a boat thirty-six feet long in keel for the sum of sixty beavers, for Cornelis Cornelissen Vander Hoven and Andries Hanse Scherp. On July 4th of the same year, Barent Harmensen and Andries Appel paid Riddenhausen for making a boat, and two years later, on June 30th, Hendrick Abelsen and others bought from Meeus Pietersen Hoogetoom a yacht called "The Royal Oak," Abelsen's share being sold on September 10th to Nanning Harmensen. On February 2, 1681, Jacob Salomonsen (Goewey) sold Hendrick Abelsen a lot in Greenbush between Jan Oothout and Surgeon Cornelis Van Dyck, and in 1683 Hendrick and Sophia Abels were on the roll of membership of the Dutch Reformed Church at Albany.

Like Hendrick's mother, his wife had an interesting matrimonial history. Sophia Van Wyckersloot married first Dirck Van Hamel, secretary of the colony, who died July 2, 1660, and second, prior to September 20, 1661, Anthony Toinel; third, Hendrick Abelsz Reddenhausen, and fourth, December 6, 1692, at Albany, Jan Nak (Nack), widower. She was buried September 16, 1710, at Bergen, N. J., being the one hundred and thirty-sixth person for whom the pall was used.

We have record of three children of Hendrick Reddenhausen

and Sophia Van Wyckersloot: Abel, born in Hackemack, Virginia, who married July 26, 1696, at Bergen, Catryn Janse Van Blarcom, baptised October 10, 1675, at New York City, daughter of Jan Lubbertszen Van Blarcom, from Edam, and Magdaleentje Theunis, from Voorthuysen; Geertruy, who married April 5, 1686, at Albany, Robert Sickels, son of Zacharias Sickels and Anna Van Valkenburgh; and Willem, buried December 13, 1689, at Bergen, he being the fifty-third person for whom the pall was used.

Abel Reddenhausen, grandson of the pioneer, was the only one to perpetuate the name. Of his family of at least twelve children seven were sons, and of these **four** probably lived to manhood. The name soon became contracted to Reddenhaas or Riddenhaas, and later to the present form Redner and Ridnar.

The Government of New Netherland

New Netherland was ruled from Holland through a Director General and Council, appointed or approved by the home authorities, and whose seat of government was at Fort Amsterdam on the Island of Manhattan.

The Director General was the responsible head of the government of the Colony. As in most other American colonies, he was answerable for his rule to none but his employers, the governed at first having no voice in political or any other public matters.

As long as the entire country, from the banks of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to the mouth of the South River (Delaware), was little more than a huge trading post, visited only by trading vessels with the officials of the New Netherland and afterward of the West India Company as the sole white occupants, the Director here was nothing more than the general manager of the fur trade. His authority, then, was unchallenged and as long as he treated the men under him well, no fault could be found on their part.

Even the earliest recorded agricultural settlement in 1623 and the next half a dozen years made no difference in the general condition, as the agricultural settlers were all in the employ of the West India Company and most of them had been engaged for a definite number of years, to be returned to Netherland at

the expense of the Company at the expiration of their term of employment. Very many did return.

When, after 1630, the Freedoms and Exemptions had introduced the Patroonships and induced many independent farmers to settle in the country, and more so when the throwing open of most of the country's trade, after 1639, to the inhabitants of New Netherland, had caused many hundreds of people to become permanent colonists, the status of the Director General underwent a decided change. From the head of a trading establishment with a few hundred employees and dependents, he became the Governor of a Colony, peopled with independent citizens, such as merchants, farmers, mechanics of all classes, Indian traders, professional men, and others, forming part of civilized communities. From this time on his troubles began.

The Director General, even after the transformation, remained the single responsible ruler, answerable only to his employers, the Directors of the West India Company. The people had no direct voice in the government, though it is evident throughout that their wishes were respected whenever the powers, either here or in Holland, deemed they could do so without jeopardising their own authority.

Still, the Director General was not absolute in his office. Though he even dared to oppose individual Directors of the West India Company, visiting in this country, his authority was circumscribed not only by the limitations imposed upon him by his instructions, but the general laws passed by the States General, the States of Holland, and even the ordinances of the City of Amsterdam, as far as applicable here, were in force in New Netherland, and the ruling guide in the government of the country. The States General, in the last resort, were the sovereigns, though with limitations imposed by themselves.

Therefore, though the Colonists were without a voice in their government, the power of the Director General was not absolute. Enactments passed here needed the approval of the authorities in the mother country to give them the force of law. And the enemies of the West India Company in Holland saw to it that the Directors did not go beyond their constitutional limitations. Besides, their self interest, the imperative need of making New Netherland selfsupporting, and a source of revenue instead of a drain on the Company's resources, was sufficient to induce them to be as liberal as circumstances would permit.

The correspondence between Stuyvesant and the Directors in Holland shows this to have been the guiding principle in their government of the province. Population was to be promoted, the country's resources were to be developed, and this could not be done where the rule was arbitrary or tyrannical. The only serious accusation against both the New Netherland and the home authorities was the refusal of public worship to any but the adherents of the Reformed Church. Grave enough when viewed from the twentieth century standpoint, but not altogether inexcusable when compared with the standards quite generally obtaining during the seventeenth century.

As the Director General was the only responsible ruler, the Council of New Netherland, though an influential body, had no real legislative authority. Stuyvesant was perfectly within his rights when on a certain occasion he exclaimed, "for so it shall be decided by the Council," or words to that effect. The functions of the Council were twofold. First, to deliberate with, and advise the Director General on political and legislative matters; second, to act as a Court of Justice.

The Director General was bound to consult the Council on all matters of government, but he was not bound to follow its advice. He also had authority to suspend members of the Council, though their dismissal was to be ratified or ordered from Holland. More than once, especially during the earlier years of his incumbency, did Stuyvesant avail himself of his right to suspend unruly members or those siding with the opposition against the Company. On the other hand, he was very careful not to interfere, after a man of the standing and character of Councillor De Decker had sharply criticised some of his acts.

As considerations of economy on the part of the authorities in Holland, were the cause of keeping down the number of the Council's permanent members to one or two, it was necessary to supply this apparent deficiency, and this was done by adjoining as Councillors the Captains of Company's ships when in port, and of military officers, either garrisoned here, or calling at Manhattan on their voyage to or from their stations, whether in this country or in other possessions of the Company. It was found, however, that this makeshift arrangement did not work very satisfactorily, and when, during the later years of Stuyvesant's rule, the country's development warranted the expense, the Council was re-organized and increased, doing away

with the old time custom of inefficiently administering the government.

Still, even then the custom of adjoining temporary Councillors was not entirely abandoned. In matters of grave import, or when the Director General or some of the Councillors were absent for any length of time, the Council was usually strengthened by adjoining to it the Burgomasters of New Amsterdam and other members of governing bodies. In after years the Director General and Council never passed important ordinances without first consulting the City Government, or seeking the advice, sometimes even the consent or approval, of those classes of the community most vitally interested in the proposed measures. Though the powers, to the last, were fighting to preserve the outward semblance of nominally absolute rule, and against any direct, legalized, institutional, popular participation in the direction of the country's affairs, the government for about a dozen years prior to the end of the Dutch regime had been a virtual, if limited, democracy, lacking the forms, but dominated by the spirit of popular control. The correspondence, the Council Minutes, the records of New Amsterdam are replete with instances showing this to have been the case. On the one hand the fierce opposition of the Director General and Council to every popular demand for a representative government; on the other hand their willingness, anxiety even, to ascertain, and, if possible, conform to the will of the community.

Prior to Stuyvesant's accession, the Director General presided at all sessions of the Council of New Netherland, whether assembled as a political body or sitting as a Court of Justice. Stuyvesant delegated to the Vice-Director the duty of presiding at the Council meetings when acting as judges, reserving to himself the right to take the Vice-Director's place whenever matters of grave importance were to be judicially passed upon.

It happened more than once that the Council when sitting as a Court of Justice, was incomplete, or considered not disinterested enough to judge the case impartially. In similar instances the defect was rectified by adding to its number two or more of the most respectable and intelligent members of the community. The parties in the suit were not even then obliged to consent to their Judges, and had the right of challenge. Thus, when on April 28, 1643, a suit was brought by the Fiscal against Gerrit Vanden Bergh and Willem De Key, the Council was considered

too incomplete to properly dispose of the matter, and Captain Jan De Vries, Ensign Gysbert De Leeuw, and Commissaries Van Cortlandt and Opdyck were adjoined to try the case. De Key challenged Captain De Vries on account of being a friend of his opponent, and Vanden Bergh challenged Opdyck, though the challenge against Opdyck was withdrawn on May 11, when the case again came up for trial. Whenever it was at all practicable, the Council, in civil suits, referred cases to arbitrators, and the rarity with which the contestants again had recourse to the Court in matters put in the hands of referees, is a tribute to the commonsense action of the judges, and also to the general intelligence of the parties in the suit, referees as well as contestants.

At first the entire body of the XIX, representing the share holders of the West India Company, exercised control over this portion of their American possessions. A few years later this control was delegated to the Chamber of Amsterdam, under the general supervision of the XIX. When, in 1646, the West India Company was so near bankrupt that it could not reimburse the Chamber of Amsterdam for its outlay in the equipment of Petrus Stuyvesant as Governor, or Director General, of New Netherland, the whole of New Netherland became a colony of the Amsterdam Chamber. From this time on New Netherland was subject to the undivided supervision and control of the Chamber of Amsterdam of the West India Company, and New Netherland, and especially New Amsterdam, profited by this change. It is doubtful whether any of the European settlements of the period—except perhaps Cape Colony under the rule of the Dutch East India Company, its founder,—in any part of the globe received more direct material advantages through their connection with the mother land than did New Netherland through its intimate relations with the association of merchants known as the Dutch West India Company. While the connection—as in Cape Colony—was political, it was at the same time economic, and, till the end of the Dutch rule millions were invested by the ruling bodies to render the country more productive. The English, in both instances, reaping the benefits.

In later years a committee of two from among the members of the Amsterdam Chamber were usually charged with the supervision and direction of New Netherland affairs. Sometimes they found terms to rebuke Stuyvesant and his Council for faulty or insufficient book-keeping; at other times they sharply criticised their judicial decisions or political enactments. Their general

instructions were always to be as conciliatory and liberal to the people of New Netherland as was consistent with the supreme authority vested by the charter, and the safeguarding of the millions of capital invested for the country's development by the West India Company and the Chamber of Amsterdam.

It happened more than once that the Committee for New Netherland affairs gave contradictory orders and instructions, or contradictory explanations concerning former orders. In such instances it is amusing to read Stuyvesant's polite and quietly ironical way of calling their attention to similar incongruities. It gives one the impression of a chuckle accompanying every word in the letter, calling the Amsterdam gentlemen's attention to their error. In the meantime, while waiting for a reply, he would act as he and the Council deemed best. Morose, as most of his detractors attempt to portray him, there are glimpses of Stuyvesant's being possessed of a quiet vein of humor, without which it seems he would long ago have succumbed to the exactions of his thankless and trying office.

After the recovery of the South River territory, in September, 1655, a Vice-Director was appointed for that distant section of the country, who, with the assistance of a Council, ruled there subject to the supervision and control of the Director General and Council of New Netherland. Jean Paul Jacquet, who had served the West India Company well in Brazil, was, on November 29, 1655, commissioned as the first Vice-Director and Commander-in-Chief of the South River territory. He was, on July 30, 1658, succeeded by Willem Beekman, who was promoted to this responsible office after having satisfactorily filled several minor offices at New Amsterdam.

When the City of Amsterdam had acquired the southernmost portion of the South River territory, it was governed by Jacob Alrichs, and, after his too early death, Alexander D'Hinoyossa became Director of the City's colony there. Most of the political history during this period of divided authority consists of the recital of the differences and bickerings between the officials of the City and those of the West India Company. These did not cease until the cession of the entire South River territory to the City of Amsterdam in August, 1663. D'Hinoyossa then became sole ruler of the entire South River territory, with Pieter Alrichs, a nephew of the late Director Alrichs, as one of his trusted lieutenants. As a reward for his able and faithful services at the South River, Willem Beekman was, on

July 4, 1664, appointed Commissary for the Esopus, the first considerable office that was open after his retirement from the South River.

Fort Orange was also under the control of a Vice-Director, who had his troubles with the authorities of the Colony of Rensselaerswyck, and had to be a man of great tact and keen judgment. The ablest and most popular of Fort Orange's Vice-Directors was Doctor Johannes De la Montanye, who, while a member of the Council of New Netherland, had conferred upon him the distinction of being appointed the earliest examiner in medicine in what is now the United States.

Early Records and Documents

Every year hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent by wealthy individuals and learned institutions in excavating sites of ancient communities, in order to be able to construct from the remains found there the history of long past civilizations, only distantly related to our own. Large amounts are paid for bits of writing, hieroglyphics and other possible evidences, promising to throw light on mooted questions in ancient history, even as to the reign of an obscure ruler or other unimportant event in some lost nations' career.

The city of Amsterdam—that proud mother of states—would gladly pay any amount in reason for authentic documentary evidence concerning its origin and earliest history, and other cities of renown would cheerfully spend large sums in filling the gap between their founding and the period when their authentic history begins. As it is with communities, so with nations. The historians of all civilized nations are forever delving into their own and other peoples' archives in their efforts to find reliable information regarding the beginnings of their national life.

The great city of New York, and each of the states carved from the province of New Netherland, are more fortunate in this respect, though the destruction of the West India Company's records in Holland leaves many gaps, especially in regard to the history of their founding. Still, every once in a while very valuable new material is discovered, which fills many gaps and amplifies our knowledge of the early history of the white man in this section of the country, necessitating the rewriting of much history.

BOOK REVIEW.

Viele—1659-1909. Two hundred and fifty years with a Dutch Family of New York.—Compiled by Kathylyne Knickerbocker Viele. New York, Tobias A. Wright, 1909.

This little volume of one hundred and forty-nine pages contains the genealogical record of the descendants of three brothers, Aernhout, Cornelis and Pieter Viele, who settled in New Netherland about 1659. The last surviving brother, Aernhout, died after 1704, having left a lasting impression upon this country's history. Cornelis and Pieter, though men of some local prominence and note, were overshadowed by Aernhout, who lived from fifteen to twenty years longer than either of his brothers.

Aernhout Cornelissen Viele, the famous Indian interpreter, was one of New Netherland's most picturesque characters. Beginning life in this country as a fur trader, he ended it as the most trusted confidant of the Indians and the adviser of the government, possessor of large tracts of land, much of which had been given him by Indians as a reward for services rendered them, and in token of their friendship. "A fine type of the sturdy Dutch pioneers," he fully deserved the title of "faithful interpreter," applied to him, while his honesty and courage caused him to be held "in great esteem with the Indians." There were other noted Indian interpreters at Albany, such as Hendrick Lansing, Jan Jansen Bleecker, Acus Van Slyck, Jan Dareth, but Aernhout Viele seems to have had a special genius in that direction, and in length of service he surpassed them all. He also possessed the diplomatic qualities which, united with the evident insight into Indian character, rendered him so valuable a negotiator to New York's governors.

The part of the book devoted to the recital of Aernhout's active life, extending over half a century, presents a picture of some of the economic, social and political happenings of the day, in many of which Viele was a prominent factor, especially in regard to the efforts of the French and English to gain and retain Indian friendship. Captain Arent Schuyler's reference to him as "a brave man" in connection with these negotiations was fully deserved.

Being a partisan of Leisler, Viele was punished for his imprudence, but he was too valuable a man to be long kept down. It was again Captain Arent Schuyler who, in 1692, had the courage to put him forward as head of a confidential mission where there was need of "a brave man and one acquainted with the Indian language."

The Story of Aernhout Viele's activities till his probable death in 1704, exemplifies to a large degree "the difficult life of the early settlers with enemies and possible enemies on every side."

There are some typographical errors and a few unimportant mistakes, which are likely to occur in any compilation of this nature, but the work is conceived and executed with the broadness of mind which might be expected from a blood relative of the lamented author of "The Last of the Knickerbockers."

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WHY THIS PUBLICATION?

It is owing to the struggles, the labors, the savings of the past generations that we of the present day enjoy our more advanced social and economic conditions, and comparatively superior civilization. The pioneers of New Netherland had a prominent share in bringing this about, and their history in this connection is worth preserving and knowing.

Apart from this, New Netherland's history is as romantic as picturesque as that of any of the other early American colonies. The great diversity of its people's pursuits assures variety of matter, the differences between the pioneer days and our own time are striking enough to make their recital engrossing.

Besides being a lively commercial town with comparatively large shipping interests of its own, New Amsterdam was also very early a port of general call, and the incidents, growing out of this, present material for many an entertaining tale. The experiences of the Indian traders, general merchants, privateersmen, bargemen, sailors, soldiers, farmers frontiersmen and others composing New Netherland's widely scattered population make absorbing reading.

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New Amsterdam Becomes New York.

On March 12 (22) 1664 Charles II of England had included the whole of New Netherland in a grant to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany. In order to assist James to possess himself of the territory comprised in the grant, the English King permitted the Duke, who was high admiral of the English Navy, to utilise a squadron composed of four frigates.

The squadron left Portsmouth in the middle of May. It kept together for about eight weeks, when two of the ships, the Guinea commanded by Captain Hyde, and the Elias under command of Captain Hill, were—on different days—separated from the main body. The two ships which remained together arrived at Pascataway in the afternoon of July 20 (30) after a tedious voyage of ten weeks. They were soon after joined by the Guinea and the Elias.

The Directors of the West India Company at Amsterdam had positive information of the purpose and destination of the four frigates some time during the month of June. But instead of immediately equipping a squadron which then would have been in time to save New Netherland, they contented themselves by mailing to Stuyvesant a letter dated June 24, 1664, in which they notified him of the designs of the English expedition, but sending no assistance.

More than three weeks were passed in preparations and in mobilizing auxiliaries in New England and on Long Island for the invasion of New Netherland. It was not until August 24 that all preparations were finished and the invading squadron was ready to set out upon its mission of virtual piracy.

Meantime reports had been circulating in the City about the arrival of the frigates in New England. Consequently on Saturday August 23 Schout Tonneman had convoked a meeting of the City Council. As nothing definite could yet be done without the co-operation of the Council of New Netherland it was provisionally resolved to await further developments, and to request the loan of twenty-five of the Company's Negroes, for the space of eight days, to assist in placing the town in a state of defence.

On the following day, which was Sunday, positive information was received by the central government of the intent of the English armament, and although the day was passed in comparative quiet the members of the council of New Netherland as well as those of New Amsterdam were notified to meet the next day at their usual meeting places.

The result of the meeting of the Supreme Council was that the defences of the fort were immediately inspected, and a hundred pounds of gunpowder taken from the magazine for loading all of the twenty or more cannons mounted on the fort's ramparts.

The City Council, which was more directly concerned with the defence of the town, resolved that one-third of the City's inhabitants was to labor every third day at the city's defences. Those not appearing were to be fined six guilders, or to put some one else in their place. An entire company of the city militia was immediately to be called out and to do guard duty at night, beginning at five o'clock the same afternoon. In order to save the grain, of which there was very little in town, the brewers, for the next week to come, were restricted in the quantity and quality of beer to be brewed by them, so as to keep the place as well provisioned as circumstances would permit. As last year's crop had been almost entirely exported to Holland and to Curaçao, and the season's crop had not yet been all gathered and threshed, there was hardly grain enough to furnish the town with a week's supply of bread. The ten principal bakers only had in store nine hundred and seventy-five schepels (745 bushels) of grain, more than half of which (500 schepels) was owned by Jacob Teunissen De Kay. In view of this scarcity of breadstuffs Stuyvesant had the farmers and tenants at his Bouwery work almost night and day, harvesting and threshing, so as to have a sufficient supply on hand in case of an investment by the English invaders.

The City fathers further petitioned the central government

for the loan of eight more pieces of artillery and their equipment, besides the fourteen, mounted on the walls and on the redoubt near the city hall. Also for eleven hundred pounds of gunpowder together with the necessary cannon balls, and for six hundred pounds of lead for bullets. As they realized their weakness in regard to numbers, they closed the petition with the following request: "And as your petitioners have resolved that a Company of Burghers shall keep guard every night, they request that the same be strengthened immediately by soldiers and the Company's servants, and that the day watch shall be kept by soldiers at both gates, and in case of being besieged or attacked by those who seek to injure us that all the soldiers and Company's servants with the Burghery shall repair to this City's walls, it being considered that this place being lost the fort is not tenable or very little so; and if it happen that in skirmishing, any Burghers should require powder, they shall have free access to the Company to be furnished there with powder; on which very fair and not less necessary request they await Your Honor's disposition."

On the following day the "disposition" of the central authorities was received at the city hall, and, as was to be expected, favorable in every particular. In view of the fort's necessities only six additional cannons and a thousand pounds of gunpowder could be granted—or promised, besides the requested six hundred pounds of lead for bullets. One half of the garrison was immediately ordered out to watch and patrol with the Company of burgher militia during the night, while another portion of the military would mount guard at the City gates during the day time. In order to accelerate the work of strengthening the City's defences the City Council engaged all the soldiers not otherwise engaged and willing to be employed therein, at a stipulated daily wage. From August 26 till the afternoon of September 2—when all work at the walls ceased—many soldiers labored with New Amsterdam's inhabitants at the city's defences, and their bill, at the surrender, amounted to about four hundred guilders. Perhaps for the purpose of viewing the situation one of the English frigates, the Guinea having on board Richard Nicolls, the chief of the expedition—on Tuesday August 26, entered the Bay of Sandy Hook, and cast anchor there. About the same time two or more English vessels—loaded, it was said, with ammunition and provisions—appeared at Hellgate, closing ingress and egress from that quarter. It is not impossible that these were the re-

maining detachment of the squadron having lost sight of the flagship and having taken a wrong course, entering Long Island Sound instead of the Lower Bay.

Communication was immediately established by Nicolls with Gravesend and other English settlements on Long Island. When it was learned from reports that there were no men of war at New Amsterdam, Nicolls forthwith began to scatter proclamations in English among the Dutch farmers of Long Island, forbidding them to assist, in any manner, New Netherland's capital, and promising them immunity from attack or plunder, and guaranteeing them the same rights as other Englishmen, if they should submit to the authority of the crown of England. Some of these proclamations even found their way into New Amsterdam, but as long as the danger was still remote the people there did not seriously consider their contents, and assiduously continued setting up palisades and keeping watch with the soldiers.

Stuyvesant at first actually thought of attacking the Guinea, and even sent for Captain Gilde of the Gideon, asking him if he was ready to offer battle to the English invader? Gilde replied that he was perfectly willing to sally forth provided he was furnished with the necessary ammunition—of which he had not much over six hundred pounds—and a sufficient number of soldiers.

Of soldiers there was enough for this exploit, but there was great lack of ammunition. There were hardly nine hundred pounds of gunpowder in the magazine, not three hundred pounds of which was serviceable, not enough to last through half a day's firing. There was about a like quantity in the city's magazine, not one half of which was even half good.

If the Fort was to be denuded for the sake of supplying the Gideon what were they to do when the other frigates appeared, even should Gilde be victorious and rout or sink the lone invader? Many other objections presented themselves, and, doubtless for these reasons—even against the advice of Secretary Van Ruyven—the scheme was abandoned.

Knowing the outcome of the whole affair, we at this distant day might be inclined to reason: Why did not Stuyvesant carry out his bold scheme, and risk the possible loss of his gunpowder, which he did not use anyway, in an effort to avert the greater calamity? Gilde might have been victorious, thus possibly deterring the others from carrying out their project. At the worst the result would not have been much different from what it was.

Be this as it may, Stuyvesant doubtless acted wisely under the circumstances. In the first place he did not know where the other frigates were or when they would appear. And in the second place Fort and City would be absolutely at the mercy of the invaders not only from the sea side, but also at the mercy of the English from New England and Long Island from the land side, in case the flower of the soldiery and the major portion of the ammunition should have been lost in a vain attempt to repel the lone violator of New Netherland's liberty. No one at the time could foresee the course of affairs, and in view of the precariousness of the situation and the fearful odds that were at any time expected to be hurled against them it was doubtless wisest neither to scatter their small force nor to risk the useless expenditure of their scanty means of defence.

While the Englishman was skulking in the Lower Bay, Claes Verbraeck happened to enter it with his sloop upon his return from the South River. Immediately he was set upon by a boats-cr w from the Guinea. His sloop was boarded, and towed alongside the warship. After having been interrogated and detained for some time, Nicolls permitted him to proceed, and Verbraeck continued his interrupted voyage to the threatened town, where the story of his forcible detention probably induced Stuyvesant to consult Gilde about attacking the disturber.

The day following, Thursday, August 28, the other frigates joined the Guinea, and together they sailed up the Bay. Arriving at the Bay of Nayaack in the Narrows between New Utrecht and the block house on Staten Island's Eastern shore they cast anchor, awaiting further developments and lowering a number of boats to patrol the estuaries of the two rivers.

The continually increasing population of the Colony of New Amstel and other Dutch settlements on the South River rendered it absolutely necessary to considerably increase the stock of cattle there, as well as to lay in a fresh supply of provisions.

Consequently filling the sloop Princess with some of the merchandise recently sent over from Amsterdam in behalf of the South River settlements, Commissary Pieter Alrichs some time during the month of May set sail for New Amsterdam for the purpose of purchasing there the needed foodstuffs and the required cattle.

It is quite probable that the provisions, at the time, were purchaseable at New Amsterdam, but neither cows, oxen nor

sheep were to be had in New Netherland. On this account recourse was to be had to the English settlements where cattle and sheepraising, as well as horsebreeding, were followed on a very much larger scale than in the Dutch plantations.

Alrichs or his agents consequently went to New England and Eastern Long Island scouring the country in quest of likely animals. Those procured had been sent to the enclosure at New Utrecht, where they were to be penned up until a sufficient number should have been brought together to be sent overland to the South River.

It took Alrichs almost three months to gather his stock, and doubtless the reported arrival in New England of the English squadron hastened operations. Before the arrival here of the frigates a portion of the cattle had been transported from New Utrecht to Navesinck, where a temporary cattlepen had been erected under a guard of a few soldiers and South River farmers as protection against the Indians.

Just when the English frigates came sailing up the Bay the Princess, with another cargo of cattle, was making the trip from New Utrecht to Navesinck. Immediately she was attacked by the English and taken possession of. Thereupon English boatscrews were sent to New Utrecht and Navesinck, where they also took forcible possession of all the cattle and stores belonging to Amsterdam's colony on the South River.

As soon as the squadron had cast anchor in the Bay of Nayack they sent out boats to patrol the waters day and night, so that nothing worth robbing might escape them.

After the unfortunate loss of all his cattle, Alrichs resolved that he would try to save for the colony the sixty slaves, still remaining at New Amsterdam, and who were to be employed at the South River in developing agriculture. Under cover of the darkness, during the night of August 30, he secretly embarked them in a sloop to be conveyed from New Amsterdam to Pavonia, whence they were to march by land to their destination.

Doubtless the sloopmen did not observe the necessary silence and their presence on the river became known to the English patrols who immediately gave chase. The sloop succeeded in reaching the opposite bank before the English overtook her. Immediately the slaves were taken off and hidden in the woods, out of reach of the marauders.

It would appear that before being permitted to take the boat

a skirmish took place during which one of the soldiers of the convoy was wounded. Thereupon the empty vessel was taken by the English patrols, and her crew and guard conducted as prisoners to the squadron, which was yet riding at anchor in the Bay of Nayack.

Either the same or the following day Isaack De Forest happened to arrive with his vessel from without. While passing the English pirates he does not seem to have heeded or understood their signals to heave to and was fired at with grape shot. He then shortened sail, was boarded by an English patrol, his yacht was taken, and thereupon he was made a prisoner with the rest of his crew.

On August 31 De Forest was released with his vessel, and proceeded to New Amsterdam. One of his passengers to the City was the wounded soldier, taken prisoner during the night attack on the yacht, carrying across the North River Alrichs' slaves.

Either then or at some other time during the English investment by water the St. Jacob's Captain had occasion to send out a boat. Immediately she was chased by an English patrol, and when they could not overtake her, was fired at, but fortunately without result, and her crew escaped unhurt.

Many more acts of violence were committed by the English invaders "too many to be here related", as stated by the Directors of the West India Company in their report about the occurrences to the States General at the Hague.

While all these violations of New Netherland's territory had been going on, the authorities in the Fort had not been idle. Besides calling upon neighboring Dutch villages for every third man among them to come to the aid of the threatened capital, Stuyvesant on August 29 had written to the authorities of Fort Orange and of Beaverwyck for assistance in men and ammunition, at the same time warning them not to send down any peltries, which would only be stolen by the English. He also wrote to the military commander at Wildwyck in the Esopus to send down most of the garrisons stationed there and at the Rondout since the Indian massacre of June 7, 1663. Before the returning soldiers could reach Manhattan the English flag was already floating over the Fort.

On the same August 29, at the request of the City government some commissioners were sent to the commanders of the English squadron for the purpose of being definitely and offici-

ally informed of their intentions. Wending their way through the settlements of Brooklyn, Midwoud, Amersfoort and New Utrecht the commissioners reached the anchorage of the squadron in Nayack Bay. They were rowed to the Guinea where Nicolls told them that he had come to reduce New Netherland to the obedience of England. He further informed them that on the following day he would send a written answer to Stuyvesant's letter handed to him by one of the commissioners.

It is not impossible that the three English envoys who on Sunday, August 31, were sent by Nicolls with his unsigned answer came in the sloop of Isack De Forest who had been released from his imprisonment on the same day. As soon as the English envoys had set foot on the City's wharf, near the Fort, fifty pounds of the Company's scanty gunpowder was expended in extending to them an Ambassadorial salute.

They handed Stuyvesant Nicolls' letter but as it bore no signature New Netherland's governor declined to consider it, and handing it back to the original bearer, requested the deputies to return with it for authentication. This they did.

The letter was taken back, signed by Nicolls, and on the following Monday was redelivered to Stuyvesant, who promised a reply to its demands.

As soon as the Burgomasters learned of the receipt by Stuyvesant of the signed letter they repaired to the Council Chamber and demanded a copy to communicate it to the City's magistrates. This request was peremptorily refused. A little later a delegation from among the Burghers applied to the Council for either a copy or the letter itself. They also were refused. Though greatly disappointed by these refusals no popular demonstration was yet set on foot that day, and everything went on as usual, the militia continuing to mount guard, the burghers and soldiers employed at the defences proceeding with their work.

On the day following, Tuesday September 2, Stuyvesant returned his reply to Nicoll's letter. It filled several written pages, and absolutely demolished the flimsy English pretensions to a territory which had been discovered, explored, brought in map, and continually occupied by the Dutch at least ten years before the much vaunted Mayflower set sail for New England.

As was to be expected, the letter did not make the least impression on Nicolls. He did not even deign it worthy of a

written reply. After the Dutch commissaries had either read or translated its contents to him they were dismissed with the verbal notice by Nicolls that "he must and should take the place, refusing henceforth to permit any parleys, as he must execute his orders and commission, that he had offered terms by his letter; if these were not accepted he should be necessitated to attack the place by force." If they should let it come to that the English commander "declared himself innocent of the mischief and bloodshed," which were sure to follow, winding up his harangue with the assurance "that he should at the end of twice twentyfour hours, bring his force up nearer."

It would yet seem that on the same day the six New England commissioners "whether sent by General Nicolls, or of their own motion or instructed by their principals" visited New Amsterdam for the sake of urging the authorities to surrender the fort and town before the clash of battle should direct the world's attention to the enormity of this fresh English outrage.

At the same time one of the commissioners, Governor John Winthrop of Connecticut was the bearer of a letter to himself by Nicolls, the contents of which the Connecticut governor had either been permitted or—what is more probable—instructed to communicate to Stuyvesant and his advisers. This letter contained no threats, and reiterated the favorable terms upon which Nicolls was willing to consent to an unresisting surrender of the capital.

The six New England delegates approached the City in a rowboat, displaying a white flag. As soon as they had alighted at the City's pier in front of the public store, the Fort's cannon again belched forth an ambassadorial welcome, wasting fifty pounds of the Company's precious gunpowder. Meanwhile the delegates had been conducted to the nearest tavern.

Stuyvesant in company with the members of the Council and the two Burgomasters immediately set out for the tavern, where the delegates were awaiting them. Here, after the usual ceremonies, the New Englanders lost no time in urging upon the New Amsterdam authorities the surrender of the practically defenceless town. In order to lend force to their arguments they threatened, if any resistance were offered, that they would assist the invading squadron with the united power of New England and the English portion of Long Island. Scott's outrages in the Dutch villages on Long Island during the early part of the year

showed this to be no empty threat, and also taught the people what they might expect should the brutal passions of his lawless followers be unbridled by actual warfare.

Upon taking leave Winthrop handed to Stuyvesant Nicolls' letter to himself, and the New Englanders departed as they had come. Stuyvesant and his company immediately returned to the Council Chamber in the Fort to further discuss the situation.

After their return to the Council Chamber Stuyvesant broke the seal of the letter, and read it to the assembled Councillors and Burgomasters. Thereupon the Burgomasters left and went to the City Hall, where the present members as well as all the former members of the city government had met in extraordinary session. Here the burgomasters communicated the verbal threats of Nicolls as well as his promises contained in the letter to Winthrop.

The City Council thought they were entitled to a copy at least of the letter, and requested the Burgomasters to return to the Fort and procure such a copy. When the Burgomasters, upon their return, communicated the desire of the City Council they were, like the first time a few days ago, refused and "departed greatly disgusted and dissatisfied."

The arrival of the New England envoys and the message they had delivered could not remain hidden from the people. Knowing that the present and former members of the City Council had assembled in extraordinary session, a large concourse of people soon crowded the Council Chamber clamoring for information. Those unable to get inside gathered in front of the City Hall, anxiously discussing the situation. As usually happens in similar instances the wildest and most absurd rumors spread through the town, and also reached the men engaged in strengthening the walls.

As by a preconcerted signal the work at the city defenses suddenly stopped, each burgher wending his way to the City hall. The few soldiers, employed at the City works, perceiving the general strike of their civilian companions, then also quit work and marched to the fort, where they quickly spread the news of the popular gathering.

After some discussion the gathered townsmen selected three of the principal burghers, not belonging to the City government, as their delegates to go to the Fort, and demand a copy of the

letter, which, meantime, had been torn to pieces. The delegates went and presented to the Council the demand of the assembled people.

Neither reasoning by Stuyvesant and his Council nor the exhibition of the pieces of the torn letter would satisfy the delegates. They even had recourse to threats, and Stuyvesant, by a resolution of the Council, was obliged to accompany the delegates back to the City hall, for the purpose of quieting the throng, and inducing the men to return to work at the City's defences.

While Stuyvesant stood there reasoning with the excited populace, and vainly using his eloquence in an effort to make them disperse, he was continually interrupted with cries for the letter, and with assertions that it was impossible to defend the town. To render the situation even more difficult there were "the women and children crying and praying most urgently to parley with the said English."

Perceiving his inability to make any headway with the people, and even fearing that a mutiny might break out, Stuyvesant retired to the Council chamber in the Fort. Here the Council awaited his return and he reported his experiences. As the people were substantially acquainted with the contents of Winthrop's letter the Council considered that nothing could be gained by keeping it from them any longer. Consequently it was resolved to join together the torn pieces, which was skillfully done by Fiscal De Silla. Nicholas Bayard, the clerk of the Council, who understood English, made a copy, and probably also a translation of the letter, which was immediately handed to the Burgomasters. They had it read to the assembled burghers in front of the City hall, when, as a result, the multitude slowly dispersed, and comparative quiet again reigned in town.

The following day passed by without any untoward happenings, and excepting a thorough inspection of the Fort and the defenses, besides the continuous sessions of the Councils, the City showed no outward signs of unusual excitement. Still, several inhabitants, able to bear the expenses or having friends or relatives in the country, were taking the precaution of sending their families out of town.

Early in the day, on Thursday September 4, the threatened move by Nicolls up the river began. Simultaneously the four frigates heaved anchor and leaving their anchorage in the Bay

of Nayack proceeded in the direction of Nutten (Governor's) Island. Here two of them again cast anchor. The other two, under chief command of Captain Hyde, sailed up the East River, passing by the Fort, as well as the three Dutch ships, anchoring near the shore, not far from the City's pier and the Company's warehouse. The English squadron had, in every respect, the advantage over the Dutch, in men as well as in armament. A conservative estimate computed the number of Englishmen on board the fleet at a thousand at least. "On board one of the frigates were about four hundred and fifty as well soldiers as seamen, and the others in proportion."

The Guinea, the flagship of the fleet, carried thirtysix heavy guns; the Elias, which had on board the vice-admiral, was even more heavily armed, carrying fortytwo guns on deck and eight in the hold; the William and Nicholas, which flew a rear-admiral's pennant, was armed with eighteen guns, while the fourth frigate, which served as a transport, numbered fourteen pieces.

The Dutch ships, lying in the harbor, were merchantmen, with crews numbering together three score men at most. The larger of the three, the Gideon, was equipped with sixteen small iron guns, named gotelingen. The Eendracht (Concord) carried twelve guns of the same calibre, while the St. Jacob hardly had any armament at all. The three together would have been no match even for the third largest of the English forces. From the ships in the harbor, therefore, no resistance was to be feared.

While the two ships were passing the Fort in their course up the River, Stuyvesant was standing near one of the few twenty-four pounders, disconsolately viewing the progress of the English invaders. Spits, the gunner, though more than anyone else aware of the fact that the duel could not last half a day, had made every preparation, waiting for and expecting the order to fire. But he was ignorant of the resolution adopted at the last session of the Council not to open hostilities. Still, Stuyvesant in the rage which was consuming him at the violation of New Netherland's territory, would have given orders to fire, regardless of consequences.

Fortunately for the doomed town the two Megapolensis, father and son, were at either side of him, and their persuasions prevailed upon the aged hero to consider the fate of the people entrusted to his care. Doubtless also the wailings and lamenta-

tions of the women and children, gathered at the water's edge near the Fort reached his ears. Why should he needlessly risk the lives and future of so many helpless beings? The city was doomed under any considerations, and the shedding of blood could not save it. This was not a mere question of a soldier's honor. Hundreds of other lives would be needlessly sacrificed.

Consequently Stuyvesant desisted from giving the fatal order to fire. Reluctantly he permitted himself to be led away from the ramparts, and the hostile ships passed the fort unchallenged. Uninterruptedly they sailed up the East River to the neighborhood of the Long Island side of the Brooklyn Ferry, where they landed five companies of soldiers. These were soon joined by John Scott with a company of horse and one of foot recruited from among the English on Long Island. If for no other reason, this fact alone would have been sufficient for the people of the Dutch villages to keep their men at home, instead of sending them across the water to the assistance of the capital, as requested.

Leaving Fiscal De Silla with fifty men in the Fort, Stuyvesant himself at the head of the remaining hundred men of the garrison had marched out. Following the onward course of the two frigates he desired to be on hand in case the English should land on the Manhattan side and commit depredations. As has been related before, they landed on the Long Island shore, and Stuyvesant's precautions, fortunately, were unnecessary. Had they decided otherwise the united military and militia could not have stopped them. There must have been at least six hundred English regulars, besides the auxiliaries and the sailors. Nor were these famished, as the Directors of the West India Company—in order to make out a case against Stuyvesant—asserted afterward. The stolen cattle alone were sufficient to keep them well fed and strong.

As had been done ever since their first appearance in the Lower Bay, the English continued patrolling the rivers, and not a boat even was permitted to pass unchallenged. Seeing the danger fast closing in upon them, and knowing there was no possibility of escape or deliverance from the threatened destruction in view of the ever growing odds against them, the Burgomasters prevailed upon Stuyvesant to send two commissioners to Nicolls to request a delay of hostilities with promises of further considering the situation. The commissioners were

not molested in going and reached the Guinea unchallenged, it seems. After hearing their plea Nicolls gave one of them a letter to Captain Hyde, commanding him not to open hostilities until further orders, but forcibly to prevent the ships from leaving, should they try to escape. While taking this letter to the Brooklyn Ferry the commissioner's boat was chased and overtaken by the ever watchful English patrols on the river, but permitted to proceed after the commissioner had shown Nicolls' letter to Hyde. The other commissioner, upon returning to the city, was also chased by the English, but fast rowing saved his boat from capture.

It is quite evident from Nicolls' tactics and the disposition of his ships and troops that he had no immediate intention of using extreme violence. He knew the city was at his mercy, and an effective blockade, cutting off New Amsterdam's communication with the outer world, preventing importations of foodstuffs, and holding up the commerce which was the city's life, would as certainly bring about a surrender as a victorious assault, or a ruinous bombardment.

During the interval Stuyvesant and the Council were continually urged by the inhabitants to surrender. Numbers of weeping women and children incessantly besought and implored their governor to have pity upon them and save them from the horrors of a bombardment and of an armed attack. Scores of the most influential and substantial citizens, in view of the absolutely defenceless state of the town, tried to prevail upon the government to treat with the invaders for terms.

Stuyvesant, doubtless hoping against hope for help from without, refused almost till it might be too late. However, convinced of the impossibility of a successful defence, and that no assistance was to be expected, he at last succumbed to the arguments embodied in a petition submitted on Friday September 5, by ninety-three of the City's principal Burghers, and on the same day yet the white flag was hoisted from the fort. Immediately preliminary arrangements for a surrender were arrived at, and six commissioners on each side were appointed to discuss and agree about the terms.

Either the same day yet, or early the following morning, the commissioners, appointed by Nicolls, arrived in the City. Even in this dire disappointment Stuyvesant's customary courtesy did not forsake him. Hardly had the negotiators set foot upon

Manhattan's soil when the gunner was ordered to fire an ambassadorial salute consuming fifty pounds of the same gunpowder which he much rather would have utilized in trying to sink the piratical fleet which had succeeded in reducing his stronghold.

At eight o'clock in the morning of Saturday September 6, the six commissioners met at Stuyvesant's Bouwery for the purpose of agreeing upon the articles of surrender. They finished the work before the close of the day, and the English negotiators immediately returned to the fleet to obtain Nicolls' signature to the document. Nicolls ratified the articles without recommending or suggesting any changes, and the same was done by Stuyvesant in the morning of September 8.

On Sunday September 7 no new move was taken, and the people of New Amsterdam went to church in the fort where the glorious tricolor of the Dutch Republic was to wave over them for the last time for many years to come. After the close of the services the people were warned by proclamation that the place had been surrendered to the English, and that from this day on their city was to be known as New York on the Island of Manhattan.

The following day the ratification by Stuyvesant of the articles of capitulation took place in due form, and the garrison made ready to evacuate Fort Amsterdam which henceforth was to be known as Fort James.

Tuesday September 9, 1664, dawned gloomily upon the surrendered fort and town. Most of the burghers felt "sorrowful and desolate, . . . poor, sorrowing and abandoned" at the prospect of the detested alien rule. The soldiers in the fort, on the other hand, were furious. They considered that their military honor had been sacrificed by the civil authorities, and that they would have been strong enough to offer a successful resistance if permitted to do so.

At about nine o'clock in the morning the garrison assembled for the last time as an organization in the enclosure of the Fort, where the banner of the Dutch republic was soon to give way to an alien flag. Lined up in marching order, their knapsacks strapped to their backs, their loaded muskets over their shoulders, their sidearms buckled on, the drummers in front of their ranks, with colors flying and drums beating, they were to retire with full military honors.

After the Dutch flag in the fort had been saluted for the

last time, it was slowly lowered, the command was given, and reluctantly the gallant band, veterans of many wars, marched out of the Fort to the Gideon which was to return most of them to the Fatherland. Many a muttered oath, many a half audible imprecation, many a savage curse escaped the gallant men who would only have been too glad to have measured strength with the English despoilers. Many of them were given an opportunity less than two years later when, as the result of this spoilation, one of the most sanguinary naval wars in history was fought, which, for a time, even shook Charles of England's throne, and covered the English with humiliation which has been surpassed only by the late South African contest.

The five companies of English regulars, which had been previously disembarked at the Long Island terminal of the Brooklyn Ferry, had been taken across to the Manhattan side where they had been provisionally quartered at Stuyvesant's Bouwery.

Immediately after the Dutch troops had evacuated the Fort the English marched into the City. Leaving one company of troops at the two city gates they dropped, on their march to the Fort, a second company at the City hall and at the redoubt near it. The three remaining companies, amid the gloomy silence of the few burghers that had ventured out, thereupon took possession of the stronghold. With only a brief interruption the flag of England waved over the fort and city for more than a century to come. Yet, though the domination was English, the influence, like the language, remained Dutch till long after the overthrow of the alien rule. And when the time was ripe the descendants of New Netherland's early settlers, with few exceptions, cast their lot with the men who took the initiative in forcing out the foreign usurper, thus founding a Republic more illustrious by far than that little one on the Eastern shore of the North Sea, whose history and example, in many respects, had been an inspiration to the builders of these United States of America.

Captain Hawkins at New Amsterdam.

On June 26, 1655, Pieter Van der Linde, the official Inspector of Virginia tobacco, was requested by John Hawkins, a Virginia yacht captain, to inspect for him a few hogsheads of tobacco. Van der Linden examined two hogsheads, the contents of which he certified to be up to the standard. Upon the strength of the

inspector's certificate Hawkins, on June 30, liquidated with it a debt to Andries Hoppe, an enterprising New Amsterdam merchant. When Hoppe opened the hogsheads he found the tobacco to be defective. On August 23 Hoppe instituted proceedings in the City Court to find out whom he could sue for damages, the Inspector or the seller. Meanwhile Hawkins departed with his vessel, and the case was permitted to rest till Hawkins' return on November 22, when Hoppe sued Van der Linde. The Court held that Van der Linde was not liable, and a week later the merchant sued Hawkins. In this instance the Court also denied Hoppe redress, ruling that he must keep the tobacco, because "when he received the tobacco he received it in payment as good, and before he accepted it could and might have examined and inspected it, to see if it were unsound."

(Hoppe who had died before the end of 1658, through his three sons Wilhelmus, Hendrick and Matthys Adolf, became the ancestor of the numerous Hopper family, which for upwards of two centuries has been prominent in Northern New Jersey and parts of New York. The scholarly Hopper Striker Mott in Vol. 39 of the N. Y. Gen. & Biogr. Record has a very interesting article on the founder of this Knickerbocker family.)

On the same date, August 23, that Hoppe had instituted his first suit, one of Hawkins' sailors, Leendert Leenderts, commenced proceedings of a much more serious nature against the Virginia skipper.

On a voyage from Virginia to Boston or New Amsterdam Hawkins had difficulties with his crew. While lying at anchor, somewhere, the Captain ordered Leenderts, who appears to have acted as mate, to make ready to leave, but the mate refused, stating that the sailors would not work. Thereupon at night time Hawkins dragged his mate on shore, leaving him on a desert beach, swarming with wolves and other savage beasts, without any protection or shelter, without any other clothes than the ones he happened to have on at the time. In short Hawkins had treated him "worse than any enemy ever was". The marooned sailor was in imminent danger of losing his life, but was evidently saved by some passing craft before either the wild animals or the deprivations of the situation had had time to kill him.

Leenderts appears to have been taken to Boston where the recital of his experiences on the lonely beach excited pity and induced some people to take up his case. Consequently, without

having been authorized to do so by Leenderts as he stated, some one swore out a warrant against Hawkins who upon his arrival at Boston was arrested by the Marshall, nominally it seems for detaining Leendert's clothes. Hawkins upon entering bail to the amount of thirty pounds sterling was permitted to proceed on his voyage to New Amsterdam, where Leenderts had preceeded him.

Here Hawkins' late mate not only sued for the restitution of his clothes, but also requested the Court to "be pleased to punish defendent as he deserves" for abandoning him on the lonely and dangerous coast. Hawkins answered "that he set the plaintiff on shore, but at a proper place, because he was instigating his crew to mutiny". As it was shown that the case was before the Boston Court, the New Amsterdam Magistrates provisionally declined to act in the matter, and permitted Hawkins to leave after depositing proper security in connection with Leendert's demand for his clothes.

On September 1 following, the case was satisfactorily settled out of Court. Hawkins was to pay thirty guilders for the detained clothes while Leenderts declared "never to have commissioned anybody either at Boston or anywhere else to trouble said Hagins in regard to said goods". Still, Leenderts promised to indemnify Hawkins "in case any damage should be caused to him on account of the matter". As a sailor's life in those days often was nothing but a succession of unpleasant incidents and dangers, it is quite probable that Leenderts had forgotten all about the horrors of his stay with the wild animals on the lonely beach, and under the forgiving influence of Hawkins' generous treatment at the time of the agreement had resolved not to press his suit for the captain's punishment "as he deserves". At least the case was not re-introduced before the New Amsterdam Court.

At about the same time during June, 1655, that Hawkins delivered to Hoppe his unsound tobacco, another New Amsterdam merchant Pieter La Fevre, had sued out an attachment against Hawkins' bark. Notwithstanding this Hawkins had departed with his vessel, and when, on September 6, the Englishman was back again, La Fevre again attached the ship, which attachment was declared valid by the Court. It transpired on September 13, that Hawkins had employed La Fevre as his broker, in trying to sell part of Hawkins' cargo of tobacco. For many days La Fevre had been busy working hard to dispose of the tobacco, in which he had succeeded at last. His commission at

four percent and charges for storage of the goods would amount to eighty-eight guilders and five stivers. Notwithstanding the fact that they had made an informal agreement, and that La Fevre had actually sold as well as stored the merchandise, Hawkins denied having employed him as his broker. Mainly through the testimony of Johan Withart, another reputable merchant, it was shown that Hawkins had actually made use of La Fevre as his broker, though they did not stipulate any commission. In view of this the Court deemed forty-five guilders a sufficient remuneration, which Hawkins doubtless paid, as nothing more is said about the case.

On the same date Hawkins succeeded in having declared invalid an attachment on some goods of his by Pieter Van der Linde, at the house of Teunis Cray, but prior to this he had a legal bout with Jacob Van Couwenhoven (an ancestor of the Conover family), the brewer, which, however, was to be decided not in the Court room but in the brewery.

On July 1, 1655, Van Couwenhoven had issued to Hawkins a promissory note to the amount of eleven hundred and fifty guilders payable in beer and distilled liquors. When Hawkins called for the final pay, Van Couwenhoven tendered him a brew of beer which Hawkins declared to be "not fit to be removed". Couwenhoven said the beer was good and would brew no other. On September 13 Hawkins brought the case before the Court where Couwenhoven also appeared and instead of lugging with him a sample, he invited the Magistrates "to be pleased to test the same after adjournment of the session and then decide". This invitation was accepted. In order not to infringe the dignity of the Court or violate the judicial usages the case was continued and after hearing both parties Couwenhoven was condemned to pay the balance as per obligation. This was merely a formality, as the payment, according to both contestants, had been tendered. The point in dispute was its quality.

That day many important and intricate cases were on the calendar and it was doubtless late when the Court adjourned. Schout Van Tienhoven, a connoisseur in the matter of beverages, unfortunately was absent, and the Court would have to forego his valuable advice. Schepen Jan Vinge—the first white person born in this country north of Virginia—had been half an hour late, but in time to hear the case. And after adjournment the entire court, doubtless attired in their robes of office, set out in

procession to taste and test Van Couwenhoven's beer, according to promise.

The two burgomasters, the scholarly Allard Anthony and the alert Oloff Stevensen Van Cortland opened the procession. They were closely followed by the unassuming but able president of the Schepens Johannes Nevius walking alongside the aristocratic Johannes De Peyster, the worthy scion of a long line of distinguished old world ancestors. Immediately behind them came Schepen Johannes Verbrugge, one of New Amsterdam's oldest and most enterprising merchants, probably discussing the cases of the day with his fellow schepen the sage Jacob Strycker. Jan Vinge, not much educated but stalwart, and doubtless unostentatiously proud of being the only son of the soil among this distinguished company, closed the procession with Secretary Jacob Kip, who if not entitled to test or vote in the matter, would be much in demand to record their sober judgment, which he did. Claes Van Elsland, the dignified Court messenger, hovered near armed with his sword and carrying his ever present cane, while on his chest, suspended by a silver chain hanging from his neck, rested the City's coat of arms. He doubtless attended them, not so much for the purpose of protecting the Magistrates as to emphasize the fact that they were out on official business, which would be indicated by his wearing the city arms.

At the brewery they were welcomed by Jacob Couwenhoven who after some ceremony had one of the men fill the bumpers from the casks in dispute. And the beer pleased the palate of the judges, at least two of whom—Van Cortland and Vinge—were themselves brewers. After critically emptying the glasses, and casting inquiring glances at the manufacturing experts "the beer—was pronounced good". Hawkins who had been present at the test and doubtless had also been invited to sample the beverage, "was therefore ordered to receive the same".

Hawkins departed soon after and is not heard of any more till November 22 when, being again about to leave, he sued Jan Gerardy to vacate an attachment on him which would prevent his speedy departure. As Gerardy was not in Court to defend his action the attachment was declared invalid, though Hawkins did not depart until after November 29, when he had come out victorious in the legal battle with Hoppe about the unsound tobacco.

Nothing is heard of Hawkins for the next six months, but

that he was still regularly plying between New Amsterdam and Virginia is evident from a statement made in Court on May 22, 1656, by Cornelis Jansen Coele, who was sued by Francis Fyn for payment of a debt. Coele said that he was prevented from discharging the debt because he had not yet received payment for a parcel of goods sold by him in Virginia. He was expecting the returns by John Hawkins and as soon as they should arrive Coele would settle the debt Fyn was suing him for.

For nearly seven years thereafter Hawkins' name is absent from the Court records. Then on February 13, 1663, he suddenly appears again, as a witness in a suit by Schout Tonneman against William Hatkes (Atkins?). It was chiefly owing to Hawkins' testimony that Hatkes or Atkins, a poor sailor, escaped punishment on account of what appears to have been a trumped up charge against him by his captain Samuel Leeck or Lake, who had threatened to get even with the sailor owing to some trouble they had in Virginia.

Three weeks later, on March 6, Hawkins was still in town, when he was sued by Burger Jorissen, New Amsterdam's oldest blacksmith, for restitution of, or payment for, a kedge anchor he had bought of parties who had not paid for it to the maker, Burger Jorissen. Hawkins settled for the anchor with Jorissen but on the same day instituted proceedings against the parties who sold it to him. As the case was not prosecuted it is quite probable that it was adjusted out of Court.

Again Captain Hawkins went on a trading voyage, and when he had returned he was, on June 12, 1663, together with Paulus Vander Grift, Claas Visser and Thomas Wandell appointed arbitrator in an important suit which had recently been brought before the City Court. Just a week later, together with Cornelis Steenwyck he attached James Mills' bark *The Supply* for a heavy debt. As it was shown at a subsequent session of the Court that the *Supply* did no longer belong to Mills but that he had disposed of her to one William Thomassen or Thompson the attachment was provisionally vacated, and the vessel was permitted to leave after security had been given by her new master.

For nearly a year thereafter Hawkins kept very quiet. It was not until May 27, 1664, that he again made his appearance before the Court, in the first of several minor legal tilts he had against Jeremy Weatherly, which caused so much bad blood between them that Hawkins went so far as to call Weatherly a

rogue. In the interim, and just before he must have left for Virginia, Hawkins in company with Thomas Wells, sued one Raymond Staplefort for the delivery of an anchor and rope.

Very soon thereafter Hawkins appears to have left for Virginia where he must have collected some proof in connection with one of his statements regarding Weatherly. On September 16 he was back again at Manhattan, producing proof that Weatherly had agreed with one Captain Cook to haul on board his vessel tobacco for half a crown per hogshead, as Hawkins had stated at the time, July 1, that he would do inside of three months. This ended the long drawn out controversy between them.

It would seem that Captain Hawkins subsequently took up his residence at Manhattan, for on July 25, 1665, he was a member of a Jury impaneled to decide a suit between Allard Anthony and George Walker. On March 3, 1668, Hawkins had Anthony before the Court for payment of a debt which was due to the Captain by Peter Tallman, and on account of which Hawkins appears to have summoned Tallman more than eight months previously. Anthony was ordered to satisfy Tallman's debt on condition that Mrs. Hawkins should assign to Anthony "Certaine Bill she hath in hur hands from the said Taelman to Ely Douty." Thereafter the litigious Captain appears to have ended his days in peace, and neither to have troubled, nor to have been troubled by, any more opponents.

PIONEERS AND FOUNDERS OF NEW NETHERLAND

The Hogeboom Family.

By WILLIAM BECKER VAN ALSTYNE, M.D.

The name Hogeboom is derived from the Dutch words "hoog" meaning high and "boom" meaning tree, high tree, a name indicating height or a local name. In 1372 "S. Maes van Hoecbomme" is mentioned in the archives of Holland and the use of "van" meaning from indicates a name of local origin. We find early traces of the family at The Hague, Heiloo, Haarlem, Benscop, Nieuwenierop and Amsterdam. Occasionally in this country, one meets with the signature of Cornelis Hoogeboom, lawyer and notary at the Singel in Amsterdam, who was born in 1625 and buried Sept. 1, 1684, son of Jan Cornelisz Hoogeboom

of Nieuwenierop, notary at Amsterdam, and Grietge Laurens Wittebol. He married Aug. 31, 1659 Christina Geelvinck, born 1627 and buried Dec. 17, 1699 without issue.

At the present time, the name Hogeboom exists on the islands of Southern Holland and at Makkum in Friesland, a town noted for its manufacture of tiles. It is possible that Cornelis Pietersen Hogeboom, the tile and brick maker of New Amsterdam and Kingston, was a native of that place. In this country the name first appears under the form of Hogeboom or Hoogenboom which later became contracted to Hogeboom, its present form.

Cornelis Pietersen Hogeboom and Mees Pietersen Hogeboom were the first representatives of the family in New Netherland. In 1662, Jan Pietersze and Maria Hogeboom joined the church at Brooklyn with letters from the town of Bunnick in Holland. It was a peculiarity of some of the early ministers or church clerks, in the case of husband and wife, to write the husband's name with its patronymic and his family name following his wife's given name. If this is true here, Jan Pietersze may have been a Hogeboom and a brother of Cornelis and Mees. Cornelis Pietersen Hogeboom first appears at Fort Orange (Albany) where on Oct. 17, 1656 Juriaen the glazier (Juriaen Teunisse Tappan) was brought to trial for assaulting and wounding him. On Sept. 1st. of the following year, Jacob Alrichs wrote Director Stuyvesant requesting that Cornelis Hogeboom, brick-maker, may be allowed to bring his son to New Amstel from Fort Orange. Building supplies were needed on the Delaware and this request was followed by others asking for cargoes of brick and boards, but it was not until May 1659 that tile and brick kilns were established at New Amstel. Hogeboom was still at Fort Orange in 1658 and we find no further reference to his son who probably went to the Delaware and died during the "great mortality" of 1659. Cornelis (Kees) Hogeboom meanwhile, on 16 July 1658, sued Mrs. de Hulter for the amount of his bill for clothes due Jacob Tyssen (Van Der Heyden), tailor, which he alleged she promised to pay. Defendant denied it and received judgment.

In 1659 or earlier, Hogeboom had formed a partnership with Jan Andriessen De Graef for the manufacture of brick at New Amsterdam, De Graef three years later selling his interest to Louwrens Van Maeslantssluis (Van Slys). Hogeboom's success was important because it rendered Manhattan independent

of the brick supply from the neighboring places and the mother country. On Feb. 2, 1661, he gave Pieter Adriaense (Macklick or Soogemackelyck alias Van Woggelum), tavern keeper at Beverwyck (Albany), a bond for 232 guilders in beavers and 723 guilders in seewan due for board and lodgings. He last appears at New Amsterdam in March 1663.

Cornelis Hoogeboom returned to Albany and on Jany. 21, 1664 agreed with Gerrit Van Slichtenhorst to serve at the tile kiln from Jany. until Nov. next or as long as the weather permits for 60 beavers and board. A year later on Jany. 20th, he appears at Wildwyck (Kingston) where he requests that he may be granted a lot opposite the milldam for a brickyard. From time to time Hoogeboom added to his land. On May 2, 1671, possibly about the time of his second marriage, he again petitioned for a lot on which to build a house across the dam near his brickyard "because it is convenient there". On Dec. 26, 1677, Sheriff George Hall conveyed to Hoogeboom a house and lot in the village; on April 30, 1679 Jan Gerritsen sold him land situated across the great bridge, on Feby. 6, 1681 the same man transferred to him the two-thirds portion of a lot of land and on April 20, 1683 Hendrick Van Wey deeded him "the just remaining two portions of a lot of land" situated across the great bridge, namely Lot 2. To William Fisher, Hoogeboom conveyed on Oct. 20, 1679 one-third share in a parcel of land and on Feb. 2, 1682 two morgens of land.

Hoogeboom aside from his land-holdings also owned slaves for on Oct. 3, 1681 he sold Frederick Hussey a negro named "Pumpkin" for 300 schepels of wheat. That he was a man of education is shown by the fact that on Oct. 26, 1668 he asked permission "to keep evening school" and on Oct. 23, 1671 he again requested to be appointed schoolmaster and to have the village house and lot rent free for the time of two years. The tile and brick maker had become a teacher and finally in 1674 he was nominated for schepen (magistrate).

Cornelis Pietersen Hoogeboom married second. Annetie Cornelise Slecht (Sleight), daughter of Cornelis Barentsen Slecht and Tryntje Tysse Bos from Woerden, in the Province of South Holland. Of his first marriage and the birth or baptism of his son we have no record.

On Aug. 17, 1676, Cornelis and Annetie Hoogeboom made a testamentary disposition recorded at Kingston in which they name

the eldest son (Pieter) of his brother and Jannetie Jansen Kunst, daughter of Jacomyntie, Annetie's sister. Widow Hooageboom made a separate will May 4, 1719, proved Sept. 17, 1719, in which she mentions Hilletje, wife of Capt. Gerrit Wyncoop and Roelof and Cornelius Elting, the children of her sister Jacomyntie and Annetje daughter of Capt. Gerrit Wyncoop.

On Sept. 15, 1719, Peter Hooageboom, Roelof Elting, Cornelius Elting, Thomas Noxon and Jacobus Brown petitioned for a survey of the Great Vly in the corporation of Kingston, inherited by them from Cornelis Hooageboom, Anita his wife and Severyn Tenhout, all late of Ulster County.

Bartholomeus (Mees or Meus) Pietersen Hooageboom, unlike his brother the tile and brick maker, was a trader and operator of a vessel on the Hudson. He first appears in this country in connection with two court cases in 1657. On March 20th, the sheriff at Albany called Meuwis Hooageboom, Gysbert Van Loon (Van Loan) and others to account for playing at golf on the public prayer day. The case was put over but as there is no later reference to fine or punishment the officer probably dismissed them with a warning. The incident is important as showing at what an early time golf was played in this country by the Dutch. On July 22nd. of the same year, Jacob Loockermans drew his knife and wounded Mees Hooageboom, knecht (helper, servant or companion) of Claese Hendrickse (Van Utrecht alias Van Schoonhoven) for which the assailant was sentenced to pay 350 guilders. Again he appears in a court case of Sept. 3-13, 1668 when Jan Gerritsen Van Marcken, Schout of Schenectady fined Meeuwes Petersen for working on Sunday.

During the interval from 1657 to 1674, Mees Hooageboom had advanced from a helper to a freighter with a vessel of his own. Thomas Lewis (Thomas the Irishman) demands of him 49 schepels of wheat and 1 good merchantable beaver, also by agreement Oct. 10, 1674 for 250 beavers and 3 beavers on account for a certain sloop or vessel sold him by said Lewis. On Aug. 6, 1677, Hooageboom promised to carry in freight and lumber for Mr. de Lavall during the whole summer. Claes Van Patten sold him on Jany. 21, 1678-79, one-half of the yacht "Royal Oak" now lying in Steevens Kil and on Aug. 6, 1679 the remaining half.

In 1680 the Labadist brothers, Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, while traveling through the country in search of an eligible site for a colony for their sect left in their diary this account of

skipper Hoogeboom. "On April 15th. we went in search of a boat to go to Albany and found one ready to leave immediately. The name of the skipper was Meus Hoogeboom, to whom we agreed to pay, for the passage up and down, one beaver, that is 25 guilders in seewan, for each of us and find ourselves. We gave him our names to have them inserted in the passport. On April 17th, we went to inquire whether the boat was going up the river today, but it could not be got ready. We left New York about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th, and at noon of the 22nd, anchored at Fort Orange. We first thought of taking lodgings with our skipper, but had been warned that his house was unregulated and poorly kept; we were therefore entertained by Mr. Robert Sanders." On their return trip they write under date April 26th: "as soon as we arrived in Albany we went to our skipper Meus Hoogeboom, to inquire when he was going to the city. He said tomorrow, but he would come and notify us of the time. We saw it would run on a much longer time, as it usually does in these parts." It was not until four days later that the Labadists were able to leave for New York.

On April 1, 1684, Mees was ordered to move his yacht from the city stockade and on May 6th. he was arrested for contempt of court for not obeying the order. A month later, on June 30th. Hendrick Abelsen (Reddenhausen) and Nanning Harmensen (Visscher) bought from Hoogeboom a yacht called "The Royal Oak", Abelsen's share being sold on Sept. 10th. to Harmensen.

Not only did Mees convey freight and passengers, but also carried on a trade with the Indians and the usual close competition of that occupation brought his name like many others into court. In 1677 Sheriff Michael Siston complained that the daughters of Meus Hoogeboom were illegally soliciting Indian trade. Two years later, in March 1679-80, Sheriff Richard Pretty called the trader to account for allowing his children to run to the Indian houses on the hill and in 1681 accused him of smuggling beavers. Again on Aug. 4, 1685, Arnout Cornelissen Viele charged Ariaentje and Geertruy, the daughters of Mees Hoogeboom, with illegally trading with the Indians. As no punishment is recorded for these alleged misdemeanors, the complaints doubtless resulted from jealousy on the part of the other traders.

Aside from trading and freighting, Hoogeboom was also a carpenter. On Feby. 13, 1683-84, the shoemakers had tan yards near the Kill and Meus Hoogeboom was ordered to build a

bridge according to the warrant given Jeronimus Wendell and Symon Schermerhorn, said Jeronimus having reported that Symon Schermerhorn and Isaac Verplanck refuse to help make the bridge.

Like his brother Cornelis, Mees owned slaves and in 1685 was fined 12 shillings and costs of court for burying his negro in a private and suspicious manner. The case was evidently not the outcome of violence or the punishment would have been severer.

In 1685 Mees Hoogeboom was paying house rent to Frederick Ellis but on Feb. 7, 1693-4 Jan Martensen de Wever (Van Aelsteyn) conveyed to Mees Hoogeboom for £15 property described as being without the north gate, bounded west by the street to Rensselaer's mill, north the creek, east by the Marselis (Marsellus) property and south by the road to the river.

It is known that Hoogeboom traded with the Indians at Half Moon (Waterford) and some time prior to 1700 settled there. On Oct. 4, 1700, the man whom we have seen begin life as a "knecht" or helper and later become a trader and an owner of a freighting vessel on the Hudson was elected to the office of assessor for the Half Moon.

The family name of Mees Pietersen's wife is not given but in 1683 both he and his wife Catryn, as well as their daughters Ariaantje and Geertruy were enrolled as members of the Dutch Reformed Church at Albany. He died Feb. 15, 1702 and his wife in 1707. They left six children (a child having died in 1682), three daughters and three sons: Ariaantje who married first Jean Span and second Adrianus Van Streiden, Geertruy who married Thomas Noxon, Antje who married Henry Possi, Pieter Meese who married Jannetje Muller, Dirk who married Maria Delmont and Bartholomeus baptised Dec. 30, 1683 at Albany who married Sarah Pekok.

The Kaatsbaan Church Records.

OLDE ULSTER published for the last seven years by Mr. Benjamin Myer Brink at Kingston, N. Y., has been of great value to the earlier and later history and genealogy of the pioneer families of Ulster and neighboring counties. Many a most interesting bit of history or genealogy has been preserved through its pages, some important old records and valuable documents have been reproduced between its covers.

Many of these documents are valuable not only for the history of Ulster County but for that of the State and Nation. Occasional interesting illustrations enhance the value of the reading matter.

Mr. Brink recently enlarged the scope of the magazine, and without omitting much of the literary and historical matter appearing in its 32 monthly pages, has devoted considerable space to the publication of the Baptismal Records of the Church of Kaatsbaan (tennis-court), which go back to 1730. Beginning with the May number these records will run through very many of the monthly issues of OLDE ULSTER.

Kaatsbaan, where Palatine and Knickerbocker lived, worked and worshiped together in harmony, was one of Ulster County's most prosperous pre-Revolutionary settlements, and the descendants of its early settlers in the course of years scattered all over the State and country. It is evident therefore that the publication of these records is of great value to genealogists, and OLDE ULSTER is entitled to much credit and to generous support in this enterprise, which entails additional expense.

Mr. Walter K. Griffin who, though Dutch neither by descent nor marriage, but actuated solely by the fascination of the pursuit of New Netherland genealogy, is assisting Mr. Brink in the publication of the record, has furnished the *Register* with a list of the most numerous names in this Kaatsbaan record. They are as follows: Becker, Brando, Brink, Burhans, Decker, De Witt, Du Bois, Emerick, Falk, Falkenburg, Fiero, Hommel, Holtzappel, Kiersted, Kilmer, Knickerbocker, Langedyk, Loucks, Meyer, Moor, Osterhout, Ostrander, Overbach, Persen, Ploeg, Post, Rauch (Rowe), Sauser, Schermerhorn, Schoonmaker, Snyder, Ten Broeck, Tromboor, Van Allen, Van Bergen, Van Deusen, Van Dyck, Van Etten, Van Norden, Van Orden, Van Vechten, Van Wormer, Winne, Wulvin, Wynkoop.

The above list contains but a small percentage of the names occurring in this Kaatsbaan record, but is sufficient to convey an idea of its importance.

Dutch Heraldry and its Survival Among New Netherland Families.

Chapter I.—Dutch Heraldry in its relations to the rest of the Teutonic Heraldry and the relation of this to other Heraldic Units. From the earliest times to the Crusades.

Chapter II.—Dutch Heraldry in its relation to other west-European, especially to English Heraldry, during the Middle Ages.

Chapter III.—Dutch Heraldry during the Dutch Republic.

Chapter IV.—New Netherland Families and their Right to bear Arms.

By L. P. de Boer, M.A. Yale, LL.B. Leyden.

I. It has always been necessary in growing human communities to distinguish certain groups and certain persons of each group from each other. The most natural, and, among most nations, the only division was based on blood relationship, and the distinguishing mark has in every case been either an audible or a visible sign, a spoken or written name or a figure.

Just as all tribes growing up from mental infancy have evolved a certain similar set of tales and songs which have led to literature, or of personified abstracts which led to religion, so each of them separately has at the due time developed a system of figurative distinction. Gradually, this became governed by conventional laws, and was mutually agreed upon for the sake of good order and usefulness.

It would be vain to seek any other common origin for these distinguishing marks, than the general human need to distinguish and to classify, whether by Assyrians, Hebrews, Arabs, Egyptians, Hindoos, Greeks, Romans, Red Indians, Celts or Teutons.

Our modern heraldry is the fragmentary remnant of one of these well regulated distinguishing systems, namely, of that of the Teutons.

The Teutons, the common ancestors of the Scandinavians and the Germanic (High and Nether-Dutch) nations, the last of which includes now the main part of the population of Lower Germany, Holland, Flanders, the northwest part of

France, England, Low-Scotland, North America and South Africa, have been a most intellectual race from the earliest known times.

Where less intellectual, more mystic or sentimental races needed visible distinguishing signs, the word, the name was a sufficiently distinctive mark for the strong minded Teutons. So, while a pictorial system was restricted to use in war, a heraldic name-system was used for domestic purposes. Each person had *one* name only, consisting of two adherable and separable parts. Some of these parts could appear according to their meaning only as suffixes; some only as prefixes; others could fulfil both functions. No sufficient material has yet been collected to ascertain all the rules governing this system, but a few examples will illustrate its principle.

Sigemar, the son of Ottomar (Wilfried's son) and Siglinde, had as wife Hildeburg, daughter of Hildebrand, (Aldhelm's son), and Wigeborg. Their sons would be called Sigebrand, Aldemar, Otfried, Wilhelm; their daughters, Sigeburgh, Otlinde, Wigfride, etc.

When the Teutons grew in number and spread by warfare and migration at large, the heraldic name-system became confused and began to decline. The heraldic pictorial system, now commonly called heraldry, began to develop.

Tacitus, the Roman author (circa A. D. 150), describing in his book "De Germania," our people at the Nether-Rhine and along the North Sea coast, says: VI. 2. "*Scuta lectissimis coloribus distinguunt.*" (They wear shields marked with carefully chosen colors), and elsewhere: "*Germani diversis coloribus inter se distincti sunt.*" (The Teutons [in warfare] are known among each other by their different colors.) In his "Annales" 11, 14, the same author says concerning them: "*Ne scuta quidem ferro nervove firmata, sed viminum textus vel tenuis et facatas colore tabulas.*" (The shields are not fastened with iron or leather bands, but are tablets woven from twigs, stretched and painted in gaudy colors.)

Further quotations from this author would show that of the Nether-Dutch tribes, the Frisian color was brown; the Saxon, red; the Cimbric, white; while the shape of the shields was rectangular: ■ or sometimes triangular: ▼.

The "Warren", a High-Dutch tribe, had black shields. The Scandinavian tribe of the Danes had round shields as

a mark of their nationality. (Tac. Germ. 43. 7. *Protinus deinde ab Oceano Rugi et Lemovii, omniamque harum gentium insignum rotunda scuta.*")

The Anglo-Frisian heroic poem of Beowulf, written A.D. 400, before the Angles lived in England, has many passages which show rather far developed heraldic customs among the Scandinavians as well as among the Nether-Dutch. The "Hildebrandsliet," A.D. 800, shows the same for the High-Dutch.

About the year A. D. 785 the first legal regulation for marks of family distinction (the Teutons fought in war in family sections), was made by the Capitularia of Charlemagne, king of the Franks. Henceforth each head of a family was obliged to have his mark as a housemark carved or painted over his front door or main gateway, as well as on the corner trees of his woods, and on the hides of all his cattle. So heraldry was introduced from public warfare into private home life among the continental Nether-Dutch. The law prevailed slowly but surely. Finally it reached the island of Fehmarn on the German coast in the Baltic, at the extreme border of Frankish influence, where it has yet survived without further development. (See Falck, *Friesisches Archiv.*)

This was the system which elsewhere was to replace the heraldicname-system. The sons founding their own family would take their father's house mark with certain additions or alterations in shape and coloring. The system spread over all western Europe, also among the Roman and Celtic nations, and reached its highest perfection during the middle ages, mainly through the great intermixture of races caused by the Crusades.

(To be continued.)

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BOOK REVIEW

History and Genealogy of the Vreeland Family, by Nicholas Garretson Vreeland. Title page and other drawings by Francis William Vreeland. Historical Publishing Co., Jersey City, N. J. 1909.

This volume of 320 pages, 120 of which are devoted to the Vreeland Genealogy proper and about 200 to Historical and Genealogical sketches does credit to the author's journalistic qualities. It is divided into 5 parts, the first of which contains sketches of Dutch History. The second is chiefly occupied with the story of the settling of Communipaw and Bergen where the founder of the family finally located. Part third under the title of "The story of the Vreelands" contains some interesting matter about members of the Vreeland family in this country and in other parts of the world, not forgetting the fighting Vreelands. The fourth and fifth parts contain Genealogies of the American branch of the family from 1638 to 1909.

"Michael Janzoon Vreeland was the pioneer and progenitor of the great family of to-day, numbering up into the thousands, and spread all over the United States and further."

The work contains more than 60 illustrations, comprising early views of New Netherland localities, the Vreeland coat of arms in colors with the Dutch motto, reproductions of ancient Dutch coins, notable structures in Netherland such as the historic Binnenhof at the Hague the meeting place of the States General, the renowned City Hall at Middelburg, various views of the town of Vreeland in Utrecht, Vreeland homesteads and portraits of many members of the Vreeland family including the New York studio of the illustrator of the book. Also a very useful map of Netherland on which is indicated the location of the Polder Vreeland on the Island of South Beveland whence the founder of the family came.

The Vreeland family is to be congratulated on this little book not so much because it contains a complete genealogy of the American Vreelands, but because it is a promising beginning, and forms the sound basis for a more extended history of this numerous and distinguished family.

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NEW NETHERLAND GENEALOGY

New Netherland genealogy is a science. It is at once puzzling and fascinating. Its successful pursuit requires an analytical mind, and a strong, constructive intellect, able to follow up and work out seemingly much detached and absolutely unrelated clues. As a lawyer-genealogist put it to the writer, "Scientific imagination is an essential to good, constructive New Netherland genealogy." "You have to assume a lot, putting this and that together, gradually linking a chain," expressed the sum total of another genealogist's experience.

Often it is necessary to proceed in an investigation on a theory, based on the known facts in the case. Often the theory turns out to be wrong, and the search must begin over again or be entirely abandoned. As is said of the United States Secret Service, so a good genealogist never lets up on a quarry. He may have apparently abandoned the case a dozen years ago, hopeless of being able to solve it. He may seemingly have forgotten it, certainly does not think about it any more. While engaged in other searches, he may accidentally come upon some bit of evidence in regard to the abandoned case. Like a flash, the search given up a dozen years ago, suddenly comes back to his mind. He follows up the new evidence, and thus sometimes succeeds in solving a problem which formerly completely baffled him. The publication or discovery of new—or the corrected publication of old—records, often leads to similar satisfactory results.

For instance, the publication of the translation of the Van Rensselaer Bowier manuscripts under the supervision of State Archivist Van Laer, besides being of inestimable value to New

Netherland's general history has much benefitted the pursuit of genealogy, furnishing many new clues.

The mistakes in the original records often magnified by the blunders of the translator and the copyist, and increased by the typographical errors in the printed records, add to the difficulties of the genealogist and may lead him on the wrong track. Less fatal but equally puzzling is the variation of spelling and the apparently irreconcilable changes of form in which the same name will appear. Many names were entered phonetically but—especially in later years—the phonetics were according to the language of the recording clerk. So that Dutch names written by English, German or French scribes would, as a rule, be entirely different from those entered by a Dutch clerk. This enhances the difficulty but adds to the fascination of the pursuit, and brings into play the lingual scholarship, as well as the mental acumen, of the searcher. A good sized volume could be written on the changes of, and variations in, the names of New Netherland's pioneers and their descendants.

New Netherland genealogy differs from other American genealogies in the quite general absence of fixed family names, in the broad variations of patronymics, in the quite common use of nicknames and in the varying use of geographical names as family cognomens or means for distinguishing two or more persons bearing the same patronymic. Sometimes this distinguishing surname would relate to the place of his last residence, though more generally to the place of his birth. Once in a while these geographical surnames are used interchangeably which, of course, adds to the difficulty of identifying and placing the bearer.

In a great many cases, a man's wife, when her name appears with his in the records, assists in identifying him. Yet, even then, it is not always easy or sure, because many wives were entered under their husband's given name or patronymic, often under their own father's given, or family name or patronymic, sometimes even under their stepfather's cognomens. For instance, Styntje Jans, the wife of Thys Corsen, would usually be called Styntje Thysen, not infrequently Styntje Corsen. If her father's name was Jan Pietersen, she might also be alluded to as Styntje Jans or Styntje Pieters. If she had a stepfather named Steven Olofsen, she might also be known as Styntje Stevens or Styntje Olofs. Thus, while the name of a

man's wife often assists in identifying him, it sometimes actually contributes towards a further mystification of the investigator, until a more extended search has shown her full relationship, and so the possible variations of her name.

Another means of possible identification is the names of the godparents or witnesses, assisting at the baptisms of infants, while the New Netherland system of naming children often helps a genealogist in placing a doubtful name in its proper position in the family history. This system was subject, however, to variations, and not always strictly adhered to, so that it is not a positive guide.

One of the greatest puzzles in New Netherland genealogical investigation results from the adoption of a patronymic as a fixed family name, two or three generations after the arrival of the founder of the family. For instance, the immigrant ancestor of a family might be named Hendrick Jansen. His children would be known as Hendricks or Hendricksen. These Hendricksens might have ten, twelve or more sons, some of whom might take as a family name Jansen, others Hendricksen, others Claesen or Cornelissen or any one of half a dozen other patronymics, not arbitrarily, but in a perfectly regular manner, taking their father's given name with the affix *sen* as their family name. Thus the children of Claes, the son of Hendrick Jansen, might be known as Jan Claesen, Marten Claesen, etc. In this way, a dozen or more families, in the course of about half a century, would all trace back their genealogy in the straight male line, to Hendrick Jansen, the immigrant ancestor, though none might bear the name of Jansen.

Two prominent families, the Suydams and the Rikers, for instance, have as their common ancestor, Hendrick Rycken, some of his immediate descendants taking the name of Suydam, while others adhered to Rycken, which, in course of time, was modified to Riker. It was long thought that the Lent family was also descended from Hendrick Rycken, but later research has shown them to come from Abraham Rycken, who, as far as known, was in no way related to Hendrick Rycken.

The Cronkhite family furnishes another illustration in regard to the change of names. It was not until sixty years after Herck Sybouts' arrival in New Netherland that his descendants began to use the name Krankheydt, which, in course of time, was modified to Cronkhite. The Coykendall and Kuykendall

families both trace their origin back to Jacob Luurszen, but it was not until more than half a century after his death that his descendants began to use the name Van Kuykendaal. It is comparatively easy to trace these changes, much more easy, for instance, than in the case of the Terwilliger family. It was not until more than fifty years after the arrival here of Evert Dircksen, of Vianen, that his grandchildren began to use the name of Terwilliger. Owing to the absence of any direct indications, it required much time, thought and research to establish the relationship between Evert Dircksen and his grandchildren, the Terwilligers.

The incompleteness of, and the gaps in, the records precludes in many cases the logical connection of the early ancestor known only by his patronymic, with the descendants, known by their later adopted family names. There are many instances of this kind, such as the Van Norden, the Huyler, the Vanderlip, the Joralemon, the Jacobus, the Berdan and many more families, which have hitherto baffled the investigator in regard to their first appearance in New Netherland, owing to the lack of certain records which would show the connecting links.

Another puzzling feature of New Netherland genealogy is the frequency of the same patronymic borne by entirely different people. For instance, there are scores of Jan Jansens, many Hendric Hendricksens, Pieter Pietersens, Gerrit Gerritsens, Jan Dircksens, Dirck Jansens, etc. In entering their names, the clerks often neglected to record any distinguishing features, so that it is next to impossible to identify the man meant, from the half a dozen or more bearing the same patronymic. Very often nicknames or trade names were used as means of identification, sometimes, also, the name of a man's wife entered with his, will show which particular Jan Jansen or Jan Pietersen was meant.

A few examples will illustrate this statement.

The dauntless Albert Albertsen Terhune, who feared neither the enmity of the Indians nor the wrath of the Director General of New Netherland had a double in Albert Albertsen, the drummer. The records often mention Albert Albertsen only, in which case it is generally impossible to know whether Terhune or the drummer is meant.

A noted tribune of the people during portions of Kieft's and Stuyvesant's governments, Michiel Jansen Vreeland, apart from being commonly referred to as Michiel Jansen, was, at

the baptism in New Amsterdam of his son Enoch, on January 20, 1647, entered as Michiel Janszen Van de Berg, an appellation given him on account of his having occupied the farm the Hooge Berg at Rensselaers-wyck, some years earlier.

Abraham Pieterszen Van Deursen, another noted tribune of the people, also had a double at New Amsterdam in the person of Abraham Pietersen Carpyn or Corbyn. Often the patronymic Abraham Pietersen, without any further qualification would be entered in the record in which case it was difficult or impossible to know whether Van Deursen or Carpyn was meant.

On the other hand, the general use of nicknames in those days presents another difficulty to the genealogist, and sometimes makes it hard to identify a person. One conspicuous instance will suffice.

Jan Jansen Wanshaer, a yacht captain, navigating the waters of New Netherland, was known among his contemporaries by nearly a dozen different nicknames, such as St. Ubes, St. Obyn, De Kaper, Kipshaven and others. The latter name must have been given him because he was in the habit of anchoring his yacht, when at home, in the little harbor or bay facing the country house of his father-in-law, Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, which bay was known at the time as Kipshaven, on the Manhattan shore of the East River. In these instances, again, the name of Wanshaer's wife, Baertie Kip, entered alongside of his own in the record was the only means of identifying him.

If Jan Jansen Wanshaer could have got rid of his patronymic and been known only as Jan Wanshaer, this multiplicity of nicknames would not have occurred. The fact that he was Jan *Jansen* Wanshaer caused all the trouble. People were inclined to drop his family name simply calling him Jan Jansen. As there were half a hundred Jan Jansens in and around New Amsterdam it was absolutely necessary to apply some distinguishing cognomen. Few knew his real name and thus recourse was had to nicknames, derived either from his occupation, places where he had lived, or from other quite generally known facts in his history.

The bearers of the aliases or nicknames did not assume them. They were given them by their neighbors. The people, as a rule, appeared averse to using a man's family name, unless he occupied a very prominent position. Even then they would often use his patronymic only, and, as a consequence, would

sometimes be obliged to have recourse to a nickname to distinguish him from others having the same patronymic.

In course of time, the church clerk would come to know all or most of the nicknames given to an individual. When recording the baptism of a man's child, the clerk would enter the man under whatever name or nickname he first happened to think of, thus really adding to the general confusion in regard to the man's identity. In the official records somewhat more care seems to have been taken in this regard. Here the Secretary or the clerk appears to have more generally ascertained a man's real name, besides his patronymic. In some instances, the official would record a man's patronymic only, while the man would sign his family name to the document. This sometimes leads to a man's identification in genealogical investigations, and is the means of connecting him with his descendants of the second or third generation who suddenly resumed the family name after having used various patronymics for half a century or longer.

Wills, deeds, court records, burial lists, official documents of all kinds, family bibles, merchants' account books, even, are of great value to the student of genealogy. But, after all, the baptismal records offer the most valuable assistance to the genealogist.

Unfortunately, the earliest New Netherland baptismal records are missing or incomplete. The New Amsterdam records do not begin until 1639, or about 26 years after there were whites, sojourning on, or in the neighborhood of Manhattan. The Lutheran records, which cover the territory between New Brunswick, N. J., and Albany, N. Y., commence in 1703, though there was a Lutheran church organization at New Amsterdam before 1660. The Albany baptismal records prior to 1683 have disappeared, though there was a church there in 1642. The early Schenectady baptismal records were destroyed in the French and Indian raid in 1690, and the existing ones do not begin until 1694. The records of Bergen only begin with the arrival of Rynier Van Giesen, as Voorlezer, on January 1, 1666, although there was an organized church there some years previous. The baptismal records of the South River (Delaware) which would have included Delaware, Southern New Jersey and portions of Pennsylvania, long before Penn's arrival, seem to be missing, though the fact that they had ministers and voorlesers makes it certain that they kept baptismal records.

There exist fragmentary records of portions of these sections kept by Paulus Van Vleck between 1710 and 1738, while the Bucks Co., Pa., baptismal records do not begin until 1737, more than a century after Captain David Pietersz De Vries founded his ill-fated colony of Swanendael, near the site of the present city of Lewes, Dela.

The Staten Island records before 1696 are missing, which, in most cases, renders it absolutely impossible to connect later generations on said island with the earlier settlers of the same name. For instance, it is certain that the former Councillor of New Netherland, Johan De Decker, settled on Staten Island some time before 1670. He had at least one son before moving to Staten Island and may have had more while settled there. On September 7, 1696, Matheus De Decker had a son baptized named Johannes. Was this Matheus De Decker a son or a grandson of the Councillor? In the course of a few years, more De Deckers appear who may have been sons or grandsons of the distinguished Johan but the loss of the earlier records renders it impossible to make the connection. While, about 1718, they began gradually to drop the De, making the cognomen Decker, they continued to bestow the name Johannes or John on as many of the Decker male children as was convenient, thus continuing to honor the founder of the Decker family of Staten Island.

The baptismal records of the Five Dutch Towns of Long Island from 1654-1676, covering the ministry of the Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus have also been lost. The probable importance of these records can be estimated by an examination of the Brooklyn church records during the four years from 1660 to 1664 that the Rev. Henricus Selyns officiated there. After Mr. Selyns' departure for Holland, Brooklyn again joined the ecclesiastical union of the other villages, but its church records of these four years fortunately have been saved, and with them three scores of valuable baptismal entries, a sample of what we would have possessed had all these early Long Island Church records been preserved.

A fair knowledge of Dutch in New Netherland genealogy is at least desirable. Many investigators unacquainted with the language of the founders of the Empire State and neighboring commonwealths make statements and attempt explanations which look ridiculous and sound absurd to those acquainted with the New Netherland tongue.

One great stumbling block to those not knowing Dutch is the difference in meaning between the Dutch and the French *De*. In fact, most people do not know that there are Dutch names with the prefix *De*, and think that every such name must be French. The one great rule to apply in deciding whether a name having the prefix *De* is French or Dutch is to look at the definite name or body of the name, the part following the *De*. If this part is French then the name is French. If the part following *De* is Dutch then the name is Dutch. For instance, *De Bonrepos* is a French name not on account of the *De* but on account of *Bonrepos* which is a French word. On the other hand *De Klein* is a Dutch name because *Klein* is Dutch. From this it will be seen that the prefix *De* is no criterion in deciding the nationality of a name. On the contrary it is misleading and should be eliminated when trying to fix the national origin of a cognomen.

The French *De* is a preposition meaning from. The Dutch *De* is an article meaning *The*. For instance in Dutch: *De Groot* means The Great; *De Witt* means The White; *De Kleyn* means The Little; *De Vries*, *Fries* means The Frisian; *De Riemer* means The maker of belts; *De Koster*, *Coster* means The Sexton; *De Grauw* means The Gray; *De Pauw* means The Peacock; *De Ruyter* means The Horseman; *De Ridder* means The Knight; *De Decker* means The Thatcher, etc., etc.

More could be written regarding New Netherland genealogy but this brief article will show its unique position among other American genealogies and prove the claim to its being named a science.

PIONEERS AND FOUNDERS OF NEW NETHERLAND. THE BOGARDUS, BOGART AND BOGERT FAMILIES

Boogaerdt, in all its various forms, is a highly respectable name, not only in the land of its origin but also in the country where it has been borne by so many pioneers, who assisted in clearing the way for coming generations.

Boomgaerdt, Boogaerdt, Bongerd, Boomgaard, literally means a gathering of trees, but for centuries has been applied to an enclosure of fruit trees corresponding to the English word orchard. Van den Boogaerdt and Uytten Boogaerdt means "from the orchard," while Inden Boogaerdt signifies "in the

orchard." In course of time, the prefixes Van den, Uytten and Inden were generally dropped in this country and largely also in Netherland. In this country the name was further simplified by omitting several superfluous letters, so that at present, it is almost universally written Bogart and Bogert.

I. The first of the name in this country, as far as known, was Herman Meynderts Van den Boogaardt, who sometimes subscribed himself Boghardt at other times a Boogharty, and also a Boocharde. He was born in 1612, arrived in 1631 at New Amsterdam as surgeon on the Eendracht (Union or Concord,) and settled in New Netherland, where he was the first known physician and surgeon.

In 1633, Bogharty was appointed surgeon at Fort Orange, and probably was the leader of the exploring party which, in the latter part of 1634 and the beginning of 1635, was sent into the Seneca and Oneida country for the purpose of establishing closer commercial relations with these Indian tribes. He appears to have given up his position at Fort Orange, and in September, 1638, went on a cruise to the West Indies, probably as surgeon on the privateer La Garce, of which he was part owner.

Prior to embarking on his "long and perilous West India voyage," Van der Bogaert made his will in which he bequeathed all his property to Jillisje Claese of Zierickzee, daughter of Claes Cornelissen Swits, who, in 1642, was murdered by an Indian at Turtle Bay on Manhattan. After his return from the West Indies, surgeon Van der Bogaert married her and they had at least two sons, Francoys (Frans) baptized Aug. 26, 1640, and Meyndert, baptized May 3, 1643, both at New Amsterdam. Most of their descendants settled around Schenectady and in the Mohawk country. In the Schenectady records they are alternately referred to as Van den Boogaerd, Bogaerd, etc., and in course of time, quite generally dropped the "Van den."

Shortly after his return from the West Indies, Surgeon Bogharty was appointed commissary of stores at New Amsterdam in which capacity he might be sent on trading expeditions among the Indians, to which his earlier experiences at Fort Orange and his superior mental capacities, eminently qualified him.

That the life of an Indian trader was not one of unalloyed enjoyment, but often attended by many dangers and great risks, is frequently attested to by the strange disappearance, and

sudden unexplained death of several fur traders. An incident in the career of Commissary Van der Bogaerd as related by himself and some of his companions in trouble, presents a striking example.

Sometime during the year 1640, the Raritan Indians, who inhabited Staten Island and part of the country to the West of it, had requested Director Kieft to send a trading party to their country. Consequently the yacht Vreede (Peace) was loaded with the necessary articles of barter and dispatched under the commissary's command. Arrived at the usual trading place, probably in the Kil van Kull, the Raritans—powerful fellows, all armed with axes, swords, bows and arrows—instead of showing the customary friendship and inclination to trade, manifested signs of hostility. Instead of offering furs, they, in token of contempt, brought dead squirrels, with some of which they slapped Cors Pietersen's face upon his refusal to buy.

Some Raritans, meantime had boarded the Vreede with a lot of martens, as if inclined to proceed to business in earnest. As the Kil at the trading post was rather narrow, the traders deemed it wise to move the yacht to a place where they would be safer in case of attack. Loading their kedge in the yacht's canoe, some of the crew rowed it to the spot where they wished to anchor, deposited it, and thereupon the Vreede, by means of a line fastened to the kedge was drawn to the desired anchorage. This proceeding did not at all please the Raritans who speedily dislodged the kedge, and then returned to the yacht in their canoes for the purpose of towing her back to the anchorage at the trading post.

This action of the Indians set the men of the Vreede thinking, and they began to make ready for a fight. The visitors on board thereupon required the traders to convey them back to the shore. This was only a ruse and the traders knew it. They answered: "You have canoes, row yourselves ashore in them."

The Indians, seeing that the men on board were ready for them, did not further molest the party, and, after stealing their canoe, made for the shore. As the Indians were too numerous, this robbery of the canoe could not be prevented, but the traders prepared for a struggle, and this attitude prevented any further depredation. Suddenly, a terrific thunderstorm, accompanied by wind and hail, sprung up and the yacht safely slipped away

through the narrows of the Kil. The Indians who had taken up positions on both banks, discharged showers of arrows at the retreating yacht, but notwithstanding the narrowness of the stream, none of the crew appears to have been struck, and the Vreede safely returned to New Amsterdam.

After having acceptably served the government at New Amsterdam, Van den Bogaerdt, in 1645, was appointed commissary at Fort Orange and here he probably was the good angel who in the same year attended upon and saved the life of Father Jogues, the French Missionary among the Indians, after the Missionary's escape from the Mohawks.

Surgeon Van der Bogaerdt appears to have possessed a sensitive nature and a correspondingly high temper which occasionally led him into trouble, made him enemies and doubtless was the cause of his burning to death in an Indian wigwam on the Mohawk, where he had sought refuge from his defamers, near the close of 1647.

During his incumbency at Fort Orange, commissary Van den Bogaerdt, in conjunction with the court of Rensselaerswyck, made strenuous efforts to regulate the trade in furs, and also to define the value of the beaver skin as expressed in seawan, the country's chief medium of exchange at the time.

II. Bogardus is the Latinized form of Bogaerdt, and was adopted by the Rev. Everardus Bogardus on account of his being a classical scholar. It was customary among the scholars of this period to Latinize their name either by adjoining *us* or *ius* to it or by translating or modifying it. A scholar by the name of Bosch might Latinize his name to Bossius or, in a modified translation, might even make it Silvius. The name of Secretary Nevius probably was the Latinized form of Neef. Many foreign sounding New Netherland names of the period doubtless were Latinized forms of the original family name, transformed by some ancestor who was a classical scholar.

The Rev. Everardus Bogardus had a brother in Holland, Cornelis Willemsen Bogaert, to whom the famous Anneke Jans, the minister's widow, on August 17, 1649, granted powers of attorney to receive from the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company the balance of a claim due to Tryn Jansen, New Amsterdam's deceased midwife, who was Anneke Jans' mother.

The Reverend Everardus Bogardus arrived here with governor Wouter Van Twiller in 1633, by the ship *Soutberg* and remained till 1647, when he took ship in the *Princess* for Holland, and was drowned in the shipwreck on the South West coast of England. He did not return to Holland to stay, but only to defend himself against allegations.

Mr. Bogardus' reputation has been much damaged by the criminations, originating from his perhaps taking too conspicuous a part in the dissensions between the people and the government. That he was a man of strong character, and perhaps too great combativeness, is evidenced from the records. That New Netherland greatly benefitted both morally and materially—by his sojourn here is also evident. He was one of New Netherland's representative men, a commanding figure among the early founders of the United States, and deserves an extensive study by competent historians.

Unlike his predecessor, Mr. Bogardus invested whatever capital he may have possessed and all his savings in New Netherland enterprises, and especially in agricultural undertakings. His investments were not confined to Manhattan, but extended to the Dutch settlements on Long Island. Thus, while materially contributing towards New Netherland's development and prosperity, his judicious investments redounded to the benefit of his children, whose education he did not neglect either, as is conspicuously attested to by the career of his oldest son Willem, the foundation of whose attainments was doubtless laid by his father.

Though the descendants of the Rev. Bogardus generally continued the name, they occasionally returned to the Dutch form. Thus when on September 4, 1662, Willem, the oldest son of the minister, witnessed a declaration before a notary by the wife of Paulus Van der Beek about property jointly owned by them, he was entered under the appellation of Willem Bogaerdt. At other times and on other occasions, similar slips are noticed but they were only passing occurrences, showing that the minister's early descendants were fully familiar with the origin of the name, but there is no evidence that any of them permanently adhered to the original Dutch form.

III. Another early colonist of the name was Joost Van Bogaerdt, who according to Dr. Zwierlein's "Religion in New

Netherland" had been appointed at an annual salary of two hundred dollars "special commandant of the Dutch Colony" to settle on the South River of New Netherland under the Swedish crown. "Bogaerdt arrived in New Sweden in the fall of 1640 and settled three or four miles below Christina." He was at New Amsterdam on July 3, 1642 when, under the name of Joost Van de Bogardt, he officiated as a witness at the baptism of Jacob, son of Gerrit Jansen.

Joost Van de Bogaerdt does not seem to have left descendants in this country. The early Pennsylvania Bogerts are traceable to Long Island, by way of Staten Island, and the New Jersey bearers of the name all seem to come originally from Long Island or Manhattan. It is therefore quite probable that Joost either returned to Holland at the breaking up of the Dutch Swedish combination or died childless.

IV. Among those, who, in 1687, were obliged to take the oath of allegiance to James II. of England, was Theunis Ghysbertsen Bogaerdt, at Breukelen, who was stated at the time to have been in the country 35 years. This would fix his arrival here in 1652. It is not improbable that he came over in company with his parents. His father may have been the Gysbert Cornelissen Bogaerdt who with his brother Cornelis Cornelissen Boogaerdt had inherited property at Schoonderwoert from their deceased parents Cornelis Teunissen Bogaert and Beeltie Cornelis. Gysbert arranged about his share in said property on September 3, 1661. Gysbert, at the time, was located at Catskill while his brother Cornelis had settled near Beverwyck.

When, on May 29, 1661, Teunis Ghysbertsen Bogaert joined the church of Breuckelen, he was stated to be from Heykoop, which is no more than two miles distant from Schoonderwoert. One of his sponsors at the time of joining the church was the former widow of Hans Hansen Bergen, Sara Jorisse Rapelje, whom Bogaerdt had married in the latter part of 1654 and with whom he had several children. Less than two years after joining the church, Teunis Ghysbertsen, on Feb. 28, 1663, was elected a deacon for the Walabout district and just one year afterwards, on February 27, 1664, he was elected an elder, which position he still occupied in May, 1670.

On April 24, 1660, one Teunis Ghysberts was appointed schepen or magistrate for Amersfoort and Midwout. If he was

Theunis Ghysberts Boogaert he must have moved to Brooklyn early in 1661, as shown by his joining the Brooklyn church in May of the same year. Less than two years later, on March 19, 1663, and again on August 18, 1673—after the Dutch reconquest of New Netherland—Bogaert was appointed a magistrate for Brooklyn. According to Bergen he also was a magistrate in 1667, represented Brooklyn in the Hempstead convention of 1665, and was on Nicolls' patent of Brooklyn in 1667. According to the same authority, his farm at the Wallabout comprised two hundred acres. At the beginning of 1664, in his capacity as a magistrate, Teunis Gysberts Boogaert was among the signers of a Remonstrance to the central authorities at New Amsterdam in regard to John Scot's raids on the Dutch villages of Long Island. On February 27, 1664, at the Convention of the Long Island magistrates, with Schout Adriaen Hegeman as chairman, Teunis Gysbertsen Bogaerd was one of the four delegates from Breuckelen. Immediately after the Dutch reconquest of New Netherland, Bogaert was, on August 18, 1673, appointed Schepen of Breuckelen, in which capacity he was a member of the convention of March 26, 1674, at Manhattan, convened by Governor Colve to consult with him and his Council about the best interests of the recaptured province.

After the Indian massacre of September, 1655, the Director General and Council of New Netherland enacted stringent decrees in regard to the formation of villages and centers of population in the rural districts, as a means of protection against Indian raids.

On March 1, 1660, Teunis Gysberts Bogaert and eight others petitioned Director Stuyvesant to be permitted to form a village on an elevation between Bogaert's land and that of Jacob Kip near the Wallabout, on the bank of the East River. Principally owing to the difficulty—as was stated in a later petition—of getting sufficient water for their families and their cattle, this site was soon abandoned, without permission of the authorities.

On February 10, 1661, none of the petitioners had as yet removed from their farms into the new hamlet, though others had done so, and Court messenger Claes Van Elsland was directed by the central authorities to warn Bogaert and his associates to quit their separate dwellings and to move into the newly founded settlement before March 15, following. Two weeks after the warning, the petitioners again requested to be

permitted to erect for their protection and defense, a blockhouse on a corner of Joris Rapalje's land. After listening to the arguments for and against, the Director General and Council, on March 3, 1661, denied the petition, ordering the petitioners to remove to the hamlet on the elevation, at the end of Jacob Kip's land, as expressed in their petition of March 1, 1660, as according to the authorities, there was plenty of water in the well of Teunis Ghysberts Boogaert, not far distant.

All the land at the Wallabout had not yet been distributed and on March 18, 1662, Teunis G. Boogaert and five of his fellow settlers there petitioned the government for the grant of a parcel of unappropriated woodland in the rear of Joris Rapalje's farm, along the old path to the bay. The petition was granted under condition that the grantees should not settle there, and thus, in case of attack, weaken the defensive powers of the community.

It would appear that besides being engaged in farming, Teunis Ghysbertsen Boogaert also operated a sawmill, preparing lumber for export. At least, on August 29, 1662, he sued Captain Pieter Jansen Emilius of the Hope for the price of three hundred clapboards which the Captain and his cooper had contracted for, besides the three hundred which had been delivered on board and paid for. The captain stated that he had purchased the boards on condition that he could ship them. As the Hope already had a full cargo Captain Emilius consequently refused to accept them. The testimony of the cooper showed that the timber had been bought unconditionally, and Boogaert won his suit. The Captain was condemned to receive, and to pay for, the clapboards.

This action is further interesting as showing the prevalence of barter at the time. The settlers had greater immediate need of commodities than of money. Though the value of the boards was expressed in terms of money—sixty guilders for the three hundred boards—the payment was to be in linen at three guilders the ell, so that Emilius delivered to Bogaert twenty ells of linen, in exchange for the three hundred clapboards.

If in 1667 Teunis Ghysberts Boogaert was the owner of two hundred acres of land, he must have gradually disposed of his holdings, for at the valuation of August 30, 1675, and again in September 1676 and on September 26, 1683, he is taxed for only forty morgens or eighty acres of land. That he was one of

the wealthiest farmers is shown from the fact that in 1675, among his live stock we find enumerated five horses, two oxen, and thirty-six head of cattle. In 1683, he evidently had disposed of much of his stock, for his cattle then numbered only twenty-two, besides the same number of horses as in 1675.

At the census of 1698, it would seem that Teunis Ghysbertsen Boogaerdt had transferred the larger portion of his property to his son Ghysbert, who at the time appears to have had at least five children. As Teunis was reported at the same census as living alone, it is evident that his second wife had died, and that he preferred living the life of a recluse. Having married about 1654, it is quite safe to assume that he was born about 1630. According to Bergen, he signed his name Tonis Gisbertse Bogaert, which given name Tonis has sometimes been mistakenly copied Joris. It would appear that the early Bucks Co., Pa., Bogerts are descended from him.

V. Cornelis Jansz Bongaert first appears in the records, October 30, 1654, when Isaack De Forest was appointed agent by Jan Snediger (Snedeker) of Midwout, L. I., to sell his farm. This farm, as stated in the record, was situated at Midwout, between the land of Jan Eversz Bout and that of Cornelis Jansz Bongaert.

Though this is the first time that the name of this pioneer appears in the records, it may be inferred from the fact that he then was a landowner, that he had arrived in New Netherland some years before. According to Bergen, he married Geesje Willemse, and had died in 1684. According to the same authority, he sold, in 1661, a house and village plot in Flatbush to Pieter Jansen and was on Nicolls patent to Flatbush. His descendants write their name Bogert. Bergen states that his son, Jan Corneliszen Bongaert, who married Angenietje Strycker, conveyed, November 10, 1694, to Rem Remsen, 30 acres of land in New Lotts, on the Jamaica road.

Cornelis Janszen Bogard and his wife Geesje, as well as their son Jan Corneliszen Bogard and his wife Agnietje, had left Flatbush prior to October 2, 1676, when they were enrolled among the members of the Bergen Reformed Church, June 23, 1679, again June 21, 1680, and again April 18, 1682, Jan Corneliszen Bongert and his wife Angenietje Strycker had children baptized at Bergen.

Still it is not probable that they were living at Bergen or in its vicinity. They doubtless were residing at Hackensack. Prior to the organization of a separate church at Hackensack the people for many miles north, south and west of Bergen belonged to the Bergen church. For this reason, the Bogaerds and many more Hackensack families were enrolled among the Bergen church members and had their children baptized there.

In course of time, Hackensack, as a center of population, temporarily even outstripped Bergen. As early as July, 1686, the Rev. Pieter Tassemaker organized a separate Reformed Church community at Hackensack, and among its thirty-three constituent members were Jan Cornelisse Bongaert and his wife Angenietje Stryckers. September 22, 1694, Roelof Bongaert, probably their son, also joined the Hackensack Church. Strengthened by other arrivals and additions, the congregation soon was able to procure the services of a settled pastor, and on February 29, 1694, the celebrated Guliam Bertholf entered upon his successful pastorate.

The baptismal records of the Reformed Church of New York contain positive evidence that some of the Hackensack Bogerts, about 1760, settled at Manhattan, raised families, and grew up with the slowly developing metropolis.

VI. Dr. Jameson's Narratives of New Netherland contains the translation of a letter to Hans Bontemantel of Amsterdam, written on board the ship *Waegh* (Balance) October 31, 1655. This letter is of importance in regard to some happenings at the time, notably the Indian uprising of September, 1655, and the expedition against the Swedes on the South River of New Netherland, from September 5 to September 24 of the same year. The writer of this interesting document was Johannes Bogaert, who styles himself a clerk. He probably was what at present is designated an officer of Administration in the Dutch navy, and may have come over in the *Balance* as the vessel's administrator. There are no definite indications of his having settled in the country but his original contribution to the better understanding of its early history entitles Johannes Bogaert to grateful recognition and remembrance.

VII. On April 16, 1663, Captain Jan Bergen of the good ship *Bonte Coe* (Spotted Cow,) with a large number of passengers, made ready to leave Amsterdam for New Netherland.

Among the Bonte Coe's many passengers were Jan Laurensz Bogaert (commonly referred to as Jan Louwe,) with his wife Cornelia Everts and two children, 7 and 4 years old. The family was from Schoonderwoert (more beautiful polder or land reclaimed from the water,) from which place or its vicinity came most of the New Netherland Boogaerts.

Jan Louwe Boogaert at first located at Bedford on Long Island, where he remained nine years. After purchasing the Montagne farm at New Haerlem, he settled there in 1672, spending most of his life there, a much esteemed member of this growing community. However, he held on to his Bedford property for more than twenty years after his removal, and, according to Bergen's early settlers of Kings County, disposed of it, November 25, 1695, to Thomas Lambertsen.

Jan Louwe and his wife, Cornelia Everts, joined the Reformed Church shortly after their arrival at New Haerlem, and here their youngest son Johannes was born. In the absence of a local preacher, Johannes was baptized at New York, August 16, of the same year. Three years after his arrival at New Haerlem, in 1675, Jan Louwe was elected a magistrate and re-elected the following year. At the allotments in 1677 and 1691 of the unappropriated lands, he participated in the drawings. The first drawing secured him the lot marked 6, on Hoorn's Hook, at present a portion of the East River Park, around which centre interesting traditions and whose ancient colonial mansion remains a valuable relic of New Haerlem's early past. However, Jan Louwe Bogaert did not hold on to the Hook for long, and, December 9, 1679, sold it to Joost Van Oblinus. His second allotment adjoined his farm on the south side and forms part of the stretch known as the Bogert meadows.

September 21, 1706, Jan Louwe Bogaert sold his Haerlem farm to Captain Johannes Benson or Bensen, son of Dirck Bensingh, a Dutch settler hailing from Groningen, the famous university town in the northernmost province of Netherland. The following spring Jan Louwe removed to Manhattan's southernmost settlement, the City of New York. There—according to a family tradition—he closed his well-spent and successful life on a small farm situated near the present Canal Street or Chatham Square, on Van Tienhoven's old road.

At least two of his children, Geysbert who married Annatie Laurens, and Margrietje, the wife of Pieter Haring, moved to

Rockland County, N. Y., and had many children baptized at Tappan, at the baptisms of some of which Jan Louwe officiated as a witness. It is not yet known how long Jan Louwe Bogaert enjoyed his well deserved retirement on his small New York City farm. Neither Riker's Harlem nor New Harlem, Past and Present, the authors of which spent much time in investigating the history of this interesting pioneer, contains any reference to the year or probable time of his demise. From the fact that, at the time of his arrival in New Netherland, he had a seven-year old child, the date of his birth may have fallen between 1630 and 1635, making him at least seventy years old at the time of his retirement from active life.

VIII. There is not a single section of New Netherland where there were not one or more Boogaert pioneers, and the Esopus Country, or Ulster County as named later, numbered at least two of the name among its early settlers.

There was first of all Geysbert Bogaert of Catskill who in 1661 conveyed to Cornelis Bogaert of Fort Orange "a child's just portion" or one quarter of the estate of their deceased father. February 9, 1699, Helmer Janse, stepson of Gysbert Bogaert, petitioned for a part of a tract of land lying on the north side of the Catskill at its entrance into the Hudson River, formerly owned by his stepfather. This would indicate that Geysbert had died about this time, and that, probably he left no children. The Indian deed for part of the above land was dated June 26, 1684.

Cornelis Bogaert probably had at least three sons. The oldest, Hendrick Cornelisse Vanden Bogaert born at Hypick (Heicop?) in the district of Vianen, and living at Kingston, married in 1679 Jannetie Martens Esselstyn of Claverack. They had children and became the ancestors of one Ulster County Bogaert family. His brother, Jacob Cornelisz Vanden Bogaard who married Jannetje Quackenbush, appears to have settled near Albany.

Gerrit, another probable son of Cornelis, also had a child, baptized at Kingston.

On July 16, 1696, Cornelis Bogard (probably youngest son of Cornelis the brother of Geysbert) born and residing at Coxackie, was registered at Kingston for his marriage to Eva Hornbeck, born at Hurley and residing at Wawarsing. They had

many children baptized at Kingston and became the ancestors of another Ulster County family of Bogarts and Bogerts.

IX. The above were not the only progenitors of Boogaerdt families. On September 14, 1685, Adriaen Bogaerdt, widower of Susanna Hamilton was married at New York to Belitje Post widow of Ariaen Jeuriaensz Lansman. Both were of New York. Who was this Adrian Bogaerdt?

On June 24, 1698, Dirck Uytten Bogaert and Elizabeth Eckersen were married at New York, where both had been born. He probably was the son of Gysbert Uytenbogert, and there is evidence that descendants of his dropped the Uytten, even as most Vanden Bogaerts had dropped the Van den.

The number of distinct families of Boogaerdt, represented among the pioneers or early settlers of New Netherland was twelve or more, and it is doubtful if any other name was so numerous represented by separate lines. Some of the Boogaerdt families were related—more were not. The name is now mostly Bogart and Bogert, altho Van der Bogert and other forms survive here and there. Probably thirty thousand is a reasonable estimate of the present Boogaerdt descendants—bearing the name in its various modifications—in this country. The number of collateral descendants probably will not fall far short of five millions.

DUTCH HERALDRY AND ITS SURVIVAL AMONG NEW NETHERLAND FAMILIES

Chapter I. Dutch Heraldry in its relation to the rest of the Teutonic Heraldry and the relation of this to other Heraldic Units. From the earliest times to the Crusades.

Chapter II. Dutch Heraldry in its relation to other west-European, especially to English Heraldry during the Middle Ages.

Chapter III. Dutch Heraldry during the Dutch Republic.

Chapter IV. New Netherland Families and their Right to bear Arms.

By L. P. de Boer, M. A. Yale, LL. B. Leyden.

II. The Germanic tribes, the Norsemen, and especially the Vikings, in the ages immediately following the reign of Charlemagne, developed the most regular heraldic system. Among them, arms from being mere distinguishing signs, first became marks of distinction and honor. They adopted animal figures of conventional shape as implying different degrees of

bravery, that most excellent of virtues, in this respect resembling the aborigines of America, with whom they may have been in early contact. For instance, before ever taking the wings of Wodan's Eagle as side ornaments for his helmet, a warrior, by breaking through the battleline of the enemy would prove his swiftness to be like that of the eagle. No viking would take as crest or shield figure, any other emblem than the one to which the nature of his prowess entitled him. Public opinion, that first and only king among the Teuton tribes, would prevent him. The custom of the Chief, as executor of public opinion, dividing the booty and distributing these marks of honor after the war, we find first mentioned in sources of the 5th century. In the 9th and 10th century, this custom became general among the Norsemen, much later, when arms became hereditary, the Norman institution of primogeniture became responsible for the different filial additions to the paternal coat of arms.

The Norsemen introduced heraldry in Sicily and Italy, and influenced the Gothic heraldry, introduced before that time in Spain and the south of France. In Normandy, their new home in France, their heraldry became subject to fixed, unwritten laws or customs by the time of the Norman conquest of England. Their heraldic system was very vigorously introduced into the newly conquered land. It did not entirely replace the existing Saxon heraldry, which bore great similarity to the Dutch heraldry, but made it completely subject to the Norman rules, and soon there was no country, even Normandy itself, which had such a well-regulated and well-maintained heraldic system as Norman-England. In the 14th century, under the reign of Edward the Third, it reached its highest development there. By the end of the 12th century, coats of arms in all western European countries had become generally hereditary. English heraldry had established for itself a complete, fixed set of figures, which, as additions to the head figure of the shield, denoted the order of birth of the sons of a family.

Dutch heraldry, in the meantime, had developed in quite a different direction. There, like elsewhere, the shape of the shield had been the oldest distinction. Later, the distinction became the knobs and bands with which the shields were fastened, painted of various colors. In some cases, these knobs and bands were modified into animal figures. The double eagle, for instance, has grown out of the anchored cross. And, in most

Dutch coats of arms, the "housemarks," which, even as late as the twelfth century, occur in wax seals without shield or any other armorial additions, were introduced into the shields.

Whether the shield or the object filling it, was the most important or most essential part of a coat of arms has often been discussed. The other parts necessary to complete a mediaeval armorial—the helmet, its crest, the lambrequins, the tenants and the motto, as being later additions, were altogether left out of the question. With the exception of the lambrequins, whose shape, and not whose color can be arbitrary, all these parts to me, seem to be of equal, essential importance; they all are elements of different systems of distinction in war. Helmet and shield, and crest and shield-figure being derived from systems of visible distinction; the motto from that of audible distinction. The French system of heraldry, which reached its highest development in the 15th Century, during the reign of Charles the Sixth, usually attributes the greatest importance to the shield and the shield figures. English heraldry is inclined to attribute the principal importance to the crest. The fact that Dutch heraldry attributed an equal importance to all essential parts of a complete armorial, accounts for the fact that incomplete armorials are rare among Dutch families. They seldom dropped an element of their complete armorial as being less important. Although the French, as well as the Dutch of Flanders, Brabant and Holland, were urged during the crusades, and in the Hundred Years' War, chiefly under Norman-English influence, to systematize their heraldry more than before, they did not adopt the proposed rules, but generalized for this purpose some local customs. In Brabant and Holland, it became usual for the branches of a house, descended from younger sons, not to add figures to the paternal shield, but to alter the colors of shield and figures, and to take the maternal arms as quartering, or to take the maternal crest as their own. For instance, the old Dutch house, Van Altena, had two red salmons on a gold shield. Of the branches descending from this house, Van Emminhoven had two gold salmons on blue; Van der Wiele had two silver salmons on blue; Borchgrave had two black salmons on silver; Van Uytwyck had two black salmons on gold; Van Giessen had two gold salmons on black; Van Ryswyck had two silver salmons on red. Contrary to the English customs, armorials in the Netherlands did not need to be granted in order to be legal.

The old freedom of every nobleman to adopt whatever coat of arms he wished, remained. This was regulated only by public opinion among noblemen, and very few of them ventured to abuse this liberty, and render themselves ridiculous and hated by arrogance or misplaced pride shown in their armorial bearings.

When, in the latter part of the 15th century, the Burgundy dukes became lords of Brabant, Holland, Zeeland and parts of the other Netherlands, the Burgundic-French system, as it had developed during the crusades and the Hundred Years' War under influence of the Norman-English system, began to be felt in Dutch heraldry. But at the period of the reformation, which soon followed, heraldry as a whole, had already begun to decline. Its rules had become too complicated to be regularly enforced by a weak, central power. Heraldry was studied no more, to any large extent, by professionals and the nobles great or small, who formerly used to war under their own banners, followed the banners of mightier lords and kept the armorials for private use only. The Burgundic influence in the Netherlands ceased to exist during the successful struggle for freedom against the Hapsburgs, who had succeeded the Burgundic princes. Dutch heraldry was left to itself once more, and continued to develop along the lines of its numerous, more or less regulated, provincial and local systems. When, in a large heraldic work published in Germany at the end of the 17th century, Dutch heraldry is presented conventionally as a sub-division of the Burgundic system, the classification is entirely erroneous. Through the founding of the Republic of the United Netherlands, a general and characteristically Dutch heraldry was firmly established along the Democratic lines, which had marked it from the beginning, and which formed such a sharp contrast with the exclusive, scrupulous and aristocratic English system.

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AN EARLY SHIPWRECK OFF FIRE ISLAND

After the recovery of the South River territory by the forces of the West India Company under Stuyvesant, in September, 1655, the colonization of the reincorporated section was pushed with greater vigor than ever before.

As the Chamber of Amsterdam of the West India Company was in no condition to undertake the peopling and development of the South River Country on an extensive scale, the City of Amsterdam offered its welcome assistance, and part of the South River passed into the possession of the metropolis. Immediately, energetic measures were taken, large amounts of city money invested in the colonization of the newly acquired territory by Amsterdam's far-seeing government. By the end of 1656, four ships, the Prince Maurits, the Gelderse Blom, the Beer and the Bever were loaded with the necessaries for colonization. A force of 167 colonists had been recruited from among those desirous of bettering their condition in the new world. Strange to say, few, if any, farmers were among them.

Forty-seven of the men were soldiers, many accompanied by their families; ten were officials, and thirty-five were handicraftsmen. Seventy-six women and children completed the contingent. As governor of the colony went Jacob Alrichs, able, faithful and energetic, in all essentials the exact counterpart of Director Stuyvesant.

The Prince Maurits was to convey the larger number of the colonists. Besides her crew of sixteen, she had on board one hundred and thirteen passengers bound for the City's colony on the South River. The Beer was to take thirty-three colonists, the Gelderse Blom and the Bever eleven each. The Bever seems to have left Amsterdam somewhat ahead of or a little behind the other ships. She did not sail in company with them, tho she arrived at New Amsterdam at about the same time as the Blom and the Beer.

On December 25, 1656, the ships Prince Maurits, Beer and Gelderse Blom set sail from the Texel for New Netherland. The Gelderse Blom, whose Captain was acquainted with the route and the New Netherland waters, had been designated as the flagship.

After having sailed in company for only three days, a terrific storm arose during the night of the 28th, which separated

the ships, and the Prince Maurits was obliged to make the trip alone. On her ocean voyage she met with very bad weather and storms, during which her sails were blown away, the cannons rolled out of the carriages, the ship was much damaged, while at one time six of the crew were almost swept overboard by the heavy seas.

For the sake of greater safety, a Southern course had been followed for about seven weeks, and on February 17, 1657, the direction was changed. The Prince Maurits then turned toward the North, and on March 8, land was sighted. This was believed to be in the neighborhood of Manhattan Island, and the ship's company hoped that soon they would be at the end of their weary voyage.

Unfortunately, neither the Captain, pilot nor any other of the vessel's officers was acquainted with the lay of the land, and Director Alrichs cautioned the ship's commander not to spare the lead. First 26, then 18, then 16 fathoms of water were sounded, then suddenly 8 and 9 fathoms only. Immediately orders were given to tack, but too late. The ship refused to answer to the helm, and shortly after, at eleven o'clock at night, the Prince Maurits struck bottom.

All efforts to get her off were futile. With every breaker, the ship's bow sank deeper into the sand. The heavy waves, washing over the vessel, continually imperilled the lives of all on board. The dark, stormy night was spent by the ship's company in the greatest anxiety. None could foretell what the outcome would be.

When, at last, day dawned, they found themselves about a gunshot from the shore in an exceedingly dangerous position between the shoals and the strand. Before them they saw a broken coast line, bare of any tree or vegetation, fully exposed to the blasting winds, yet offering greater security than their water-logged vessel.

The ship's boat was leaky, chilly water covered her bottom, and an icy wind was blowing. With great difficulty, the frail craft was manned and part of the passengers were lowered into her. Amid drifting ice, through dangerous breakers, the hardy sailors succeeded in reaching the shore with their precious freight, making the return trip as often as was necessary, till the last passenger had safely landed. Fortunately there were many

strong men on board to take the places of those exhausted in the perilous and wearisome voyages of rescue. So perfect, was the discipline on board, that, notwithstanding the precariousness of the situation, not a single life was lost.

Arrived on the beach, not a single piece of driftwood even, was found, to build a fire by which the water soaked passengers could warm their benumbed bodies. The greatest sufferers were the half a hundred, or more, women and children. The men could, at least, keep somewhat warm by their efforts to save the ship's cargo.

Immediately after the women, children and infirm men had been safely landed on the inhospitable shore, most of the lighter cargo, such as dry goods, provisions, tools, though often wet and spoiled or damaged by water, were rescued from the ship. More could have been landed in good condition had the captain permitted the cutting of a hole in the vessel's side to let the water run out. The saved sails and spars could be utilized for the erection of tents.

When, a few days later, the Prince Maurits went to pieces, the heavier articles such as iron, bricks, tiles, lime, smith's coals, the bulkier agricultural implements, were washed away. Among the more immediately necessary parts of the cargo lost were barrels of hams, smoked beef and tongues, Spanish wine and oil. Many more useful objects such as wooden measures and other buoyant articles had been thrown overboard in the hope that they would wash ashore, but most of these were also lost.

Meantime, on March 12, some Indians visited the shipwrecked travellers and from them they learned that the place was called Secoutagh, Sichtewach, Sightewagh, the present Fire Island near Long Island's southern coast. Now they knew that help was near.

Two of the Indians volunteered to carry a message from Alrichs to Stuyvesant. Immediately upon receipt of the message, Stuyvesant sent a small sloop, and the following day the aged governor came himself to view the situation and extend whatever assistance was required. Fortunately, most of the trading sloops and yachts were still at Manhattan and as soon as the news of the wreck became generally known, nine vessels in quick succession hastened to the scene of the disaster.

The names of only two of the rescuing vessels are known. The Company's yacht *De Eendracht*, probably carrying *Stuyvesant*, Captain *Dirck Claessen*, was one of the first to arrive, and could be utilized immediately to convey to New Amsterdam the women and children and such of the men as were not absolutely needed at the beach. The other yacht was the *Avontuur*, Captain *Jan Jacobs*, who, likewise, rendered good service in the work of transporting the saved portion of the cargo to Manhattan, making several return trips.

When, on March 20, Captain *Jacobs* came back from New Amsterdam, he could inform Director *Jacob Alrichs* that the ships *Bever*, *Gelderse Blom* and *Beer* had safely arrived there with fifty-five additional colonists for New Amstel, on the South River. They, also, were loaded with provisions which were afterwards used to feed the reassembled colonists during the few days of their enforced stay at Manhattan.

Director *Alrichs* himself, though well advanced in years, did not leave the inhospitable shore of *Secoutagh* till all the saved cargo of the *Prince Maurits* had been taken off and conveyed to the West India Company's warehouse at Manhattan. He later complained that much had been stolen, and even that the sentinels, stationed at the provisions to guard them, had crawled under the barrels and surreptitiously partaken of the liquid refreshments contained therein. However, he does not state whether this happened at *Secoutagh* or while the barrels were in transit to Manhattan or even while they were lying on the wharf prior to being stored in the warehouse.

So careful was *Alrichs*, that he made out exact invoices of all the goods sent with every yacht, so as to guard against any attempt at pilfering, and prevent any cause for disagreement. He also had requested *Stuyvesant* to secure the proper discharge of the goods, according to the invoices accompanying them.

Before the end of the second week in April, *Alrichs* had joined his company at Manhattan. In place of the wrecked *Prince Maurits*, the *Bever* had been chartered to take the colonists and all the goods to New Amstel. On April 13, the *Beer* had left Manhattan for Amsterdam, and with her *Alrichs* had sent a circumstantial report of the wreck besides an account of his experiences during their stay in the country.

On April 16, the *Bever* set sail for New Amstel and arrived there on April 21, followed a few days later by the soldiers.

They had marched overland from Manhattan to the South River because there was not enough room in the Bever. With them marched their Captain, Marten Cregier, the famous Indian fighter, and a number of young colonists whose spirit of adventure craved a greater measure of excitement than was likely to be met with during the short voyage by water.

On July 2, 1682, Niew Amstel Hoop, then a young man, 24 years old, married at Flatbush, Long Island, Catherine Van Marken. According to Bergen's Early Settlers of King's Co., Jan Amstel Hoop, on April 12, 1683, bought of Rutger Alberts, a house and lot in Flatbush. Who was this Niew Amstel Hoop or Jan Amstel Hoop?

Jan Barents, chief boatswain of the Prince Maurits, at the completion of the voyage, intended to settle at New Amstel. Consequently he had taken along his wife. Just when the Prince Maurits was making ready to leave Amsterdam for the Texel, Barents' wife gave birth to a boy. The Burgomasters of Amsterdam were informed hereof, and considering this birth a good omen, they requested the parents to have the child baptized Niew Amstel's Hoop (the Hope of New Amstel.) The request was complied with.

The little boy survived the difficulties of the voyage and the horrors of the shipwreck. After a brief stay at New Amstel, the baby's parents moved to Maryland, where both died prior to April 28, 1660. Hoop was thereupon sent to New Amstel and given in the care of his father's sister, who was married to a soldier of the local garrison. She appears to have taken good care of the boy and he grew up to manhood. He seems to have moved to Flatbush, married and settled there, a fortunate survivor from the wreck of the Prince Maurits.

THE STRUGGLE FOR A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

In the summer of 1641, aged Claes Corneliszen Swits, the wheelwright, was brained by the tomahawk of a young Indian, in his lonely cottage at Deutel (Turtle) Bay, on the distant outskirts of New Amsterdam. The murderer plundered the house and with his booty rejoined his tribe in Wechquaeskeek, in the neighborhood of the present Dobbs Ferry. The murderer was known, the New Amsterdam authorities vainly demanded his surrender, armed parties were sent out to capture the culprit, but without result.

This was neither the only nor the first time that bad blood had been shown to exist between the Indians and the whites. The Indians were beginning to perceive that they were being crowded. If unwilling to settle down to the existence of the whites they foresaw what the end was likely to be. New England and Virginia, and in a lesser degree Canada, served as object lessons to them. New Netherland, also, was no longer a trading post. Agricultural settlements had begun to prosper throughout the length of the land, from the mouth of the South River to the beginnings of the Hudson.

This the Indians resented. Cattle and horses at Rensselaerswyck straying too far into the woods were killed by them. Outlying farms, there, were no longer safe. The scanty records of the time contain many items giving hints of Indian outbreaks. The peaceable Wouter Van Twiller, in 1634, had succeeded in pacifying the Raritans, and concluded an uncertain peace treaty with them. In the summer of 1641, in their opposition to the agricultural settlement of Staten Island, they murdered a number of planters at the same time forcing Cornelis Melyn, Joris Dircksen Brinckerhoff and Frans Jansen to abandon their agricultural projects there.

But the murder of Claes Swits capped the climax. If Manhattan, considered as neutral ground, was no longer safe and exempt from Indian attacks, the whites might as well all go, or tamely submit to the inevitable. Director Kieft, the much abused by New Netherland's *hysterians*, then felt called upon to act, and acted with energy and dispatch. Up to that time, the people had no voice in the government, and had shown no signs of wanting it. The West India Company governed the country acceptably, the burghers were prosperous and well satisfied. Whatever large projects were set on foot had been undertaken and financed by the Company. Kieft saw that in this emergency the Company could not act independently from the people. Too much was at stake and besides, the people's actual co-operation would be needed.

Consequently, on August 29, 1641, Kieft convoked a meeting of the settlers of Manhattan, Breuckelen and Pavonia at Fort Amsterdam, to consult with him about the measures to be taken. This meeting elected a board of twelve members to advise the government in regard to the course to be followed. It was an

advisory board only and had neither legislative nor executive functions. War measures only were to be discussed.

The original Board of Twelve Men was composed as follows: David Pietersen De Vries, president; Jacques Bentyn, Jan Jansen Damen, Hendrick Jansen, Maryn Adriaensen, Abram Pietersen Van Deursen, Frederick Lubbertsen, Jochem Pietersen Kuyter, Gerrit Dircksen Blauw, Joris Rapalje, Abraham Isaacsen Verplanck, Jacob Stoffelsen. Before long, two vacancies occurred in the Board, and these were filled by the appointment of Jan Evertsen Bout and Jacob Walingsen Van Winkle.

As is the case with all advisory bodies, this Board was not satisfied with merely giving advice, but deemed itself entitled to a share in the government. This, Director Kieft could neither admit nor grant without the concurrence of the authorities in Holland, and on February 18, 1642, the Board of Twelve men was abolished.

The French Missionary among the Indians, the Rev. Isaac Jogues, in his *Novum Belgium*, 1646, gives the following statement about the origin of the Indian war and the fearful financial losses it had caused to the colonists:

"Some nations near the sea, having killed some Hollanders of the most distant settlement, the Hollanders killed one hundred and fifty Indians, men, women and children, they, having at divers times killed forty Hollanders, burnt many houses, and committed ravages estimated, at the time that I was there, at 200,000L." (Livres tournois or francs worth 2 or 3 times as much as francs of our time.)

The desperate condition of the country, owing to the Indian war, rendered it absolutely necessary to again have recourse to the people. As a result, the Board of Eight Men was elected on September 13, 1643. During its four years of existence, it usually met on Saturdays in the Fort and besides advising the government in regard to war measures, also was consulted about matters of taxation. The following were, from time to time, members of this Board: Jochem Pietersen Kuyter, Jan Jansen Damen, Barent Dircksen Swart, Abraham Pietersen Van Duursen, Isaac Allerton, Thomas Hall, Gerrit Wolphertsen Kouwenhoven, Cornelis Melyn, Jan Evertsen Bout, Jacob Stoffelsen, John Underhill, Francis Doughty, George Baxter, Richard Smith, Gysbert Opdyck, Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt.

This Board, like the earlier one, also had many a tiff with the authorities. The Eight Men were continually striving for popular representation in the government of the country, and a decisive vote in the conduct of public affairs. They were no more successful than the Board of Twelve Men, and on September 25, 1647, were succeeded by the Board of Nine Men. This body, though not yet able to gain for the country a representative form of government, had the satisfaction of accomplishing much more than its predecessors, and by means of opposition, agitation, education and deputations to Holland, secured to the people, at least, an indirect share in the conduct of general affairs, and a municipal form of government for New Amsterdam. This last result, however, was a fair excuse for abolishing the troublesome Board of the Nine Men, and they were dismissed with the ushering in of New Amsterdam's city magistracy.

The Board was made up of representative men from among the merchants, farmers and burghers. Its first duty was to promote religion, its second to give advice on matters of general interest submitted to the Board by the government. The third duty was an innovation and is thus stated by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan: "Three of the nine, viz: one Merchant, one Burgher, one Farmer were to attend for a month in rotation on the weekly Court, as long as civil cases were before it, and to act subsequently as Referees or Arbitrators on cases referred to them. If, in case of sickness or absence, any of these three could not attend, his place was to be filled by another of the Nine Men of the same class. Six retired from office annually to be replaced by an equal number selected from twelve names sent in by the whole Board. They held their sessions in David Provoost's School-room, and were the immediate precursors of the Burgomasters and Schepens, and of a Municipal form of government in the city of New Amsterdam."

The first meeting of this Board took place in the latter part of September, 1647, and was composed as follows: Augustine Heerman, Arnoldus Van Hardenbergh and Govert Loockermans for the merchants; Jan Jansen Damen, Jacob Wolfertsen Kouwenhoven and Hendrick Kip for the burghers; Michiel Jansen Vreeland, Jan Evertsen Bout and Thomas Hall for the farmers. Heerman, Lockermans, Kouwenhoven, Kip and Vreeland served uninterruptedly till February 2, 1652. Additional members appointed during this time were Adriaen Van der Donck, Oloff

Stevensen Van Cortlandt, Elbert Elbertsen Stoothoff. On February 2, 1652, the distinctive class representation not only was discontinued, but, preparatory to a city government for New Amsterdam, the Board of Nine Men was then confined to residents of Manhattan only. These members were as follows: David Provost, Willem Beekman, Jacobus Van Corlaer, Allard Anthony, Isaac De Forest, Arend Van Hattem, Jochem Pietersen Kuyter, Paulus Leendertsen Van der Grift and Pieter Cornelissen.

As Washington, D. C., is governed by the United States Congress, so New Amsterdam, prior to 1653, was directly ruled by the Director General and Council of New Netherland. Other New Netherland communities enjoyed local courts and a limited local autonomy, but New Amsterdam's judicial and municipal affairs were absolutely administered by the central authorities.

This condition was largely responsible for the agitation for a representative government, which agitation was chiefly conducted and directed by residents of New Amsterdam and Manhattan Island. In order to appease the people and, for the time being, at least, silence the clamor for a representative government and a larger popular participation in the conduct of general affairs, New Amsterdam was granted a municipal administration. On February 2, 1653, the Board of Burgomasters and Schepens took charge of New Amsterdam's local business, both judicial and administrative. This was the excuse for dissolving the Board of Nine Men.

Still, the people of New Amsterdam were greatly pleased with their partial victory, and though the clamor for representative government did not abate, the agitation for it was conducted more reasonably and without the former bitterness. More than once the deputies of the entire New Netherland people met as a body to discuss affairs of general interest. When, however, the business, on account of which the meeting had been convoked, was finished, the deputies were dismissed by the Director General and Council, yet the agitation for a more direct popular participation in the affairs of government continued till the close of the Dutch rule.

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PIONEERS AND FOUNDERS OF NEW NETHERLAND

The Vosburgh Family

By ROYDEN WOODWARD VOSBURGH

The name of Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh appears in the records, as a settler in the colony of Rensselaerswyck as early as August, in the year 1649; beginning with Easter in 1651, he paid rent to the Patroon of 16 florins a year for a house lot, north of the Patroon's house. In the "Oath to the Patroon taken by all the householders and free men of the Colonie, November 23, 1651," we find among the names, Abraham Pietersz Vosburg. On April 15, 1652, he was given permission by the Court to continue building his house, notwithstanding the location. On the same day, Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh and Derrick Janssen were appointed surveyors of buildings; they were sworn in two days later. The duties of Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh as surveyor of buildings also appear to have included the surveying of land; he held this office up to 1654 and probably later. He was by trade a carpenter; and he contracted with the authorities to build the first bridges at Beverwyck. March 17, 1654, a warrant was issued to the treasurer, "in favor of Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh, carpenter," to the amount of 200 florins, for building two bridges. May 19, 1654, he was fined for not finishing the bridge over the Second Kil. That he experienced difficulty in completing his contract is shown in the Court Minutes, for on May 30, 1654, he stated that work on the bridge over the Third Kil would be begun in eight days. Further difficulties in the completion of the work took place in June, and he was compelled to employ Andries De Vos as his attorney to protect his interests. September 2, 1654, a warrant was issued to the treas-

urer, "in favor of Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh for his work on the two bridges in Beverwyck." But this did not settle the matter by any means, because as late as May 1, 1655, the Court granted him delay in paying his fines for not completing the work on time.

Through his occupation as carpenter and bridge builder, Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh became a sawmill operator and owner. Hans Jansz Enchuys, or Hans Jansz from Rotterdam, conducted several sawmills in the colony. On September 30, 1656, Hans Jansz and Abraham Pietersz Vosburch obtained a lease of the water power on the creek south of the farm of Jan Barentsz Wemp. The lease commenced January 1, 1657, and ran for six successive years; rent, 100 guilders or 100 good merchantable boards and two pair of fowls each year. A condition of the lease was that the lessees were not to sell liquor to the Indians. A sawmill was erected on the creek, which was in later years known as Wynant's Kil. Hans Jansz was more or less of a silent partner in this enterprise; at least his name never appears again in the records in connection with it. On August 26, 1658, Abraham (Pietersen) Voschborgh brought a suit against Wynant Gerritsen (Van Der Poel); he complained about Wynant Gerritsen's absence from the sawmill and that he had not put in his full time at work there, according to their contract; the case was referred to arbitrators for settlement.

On January 29, 1657, Abraham Pieterse Vosburgh proposed to sell his house and lot in Beverwyck to the highest bidder. The lot was 10 rods deep and 4 rods wide; it was next to Thomas Clabbort's (Chambers) lot. This paper is imperfect and unexecuted and there is no evidence that a sale was made; but it is important as it shows that Thomas Chambers was his neighbor, this being the Thomas Chambers who was one of the early settlers at Esopus (Wildwyck or Kingston).

The last events in the life of Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh are found in the documents relating to the early history of the Esopus settlement. After a hostile demonstration by the Esopus Indians, Director Stuyvesant visited the place in the month of June, 1658.

The following is from his journal covering the visit: "Four carpenters came also on the 18th, engaged by Mrs. de Hulter to remove her house, barns and sheds (within the stockade) and on the 19th three more, whom I had asked and engaged at Fort Orange to make a bridge over the Kil. They were also to help the others remove their buildings, for which they had asked me before my departure for Fort Orange." While there is no mention of the name of Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh at this time, there is a strong supposition that he was among

the carpenters that came from Albany; this is strengthened by the fact that Director Stuyvesant went to Albany from Esopus "as we were much in need of a few five and six inch planks for building a guard-house and some carpenters to help us at our work," according to his journal. (See suit brought by Geertruy Vosburgh, in 1661, for payment of boards delivered at Wildwyck.) The outlying settlers withdrew within the stockade for better protection, and no further severe encounters with the Indians took place until September, 1659. The documentary history of what transpired in that month is somewhat obscure; the facts, however, as far as they relate to Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh, are definite and clear enough to admit of no doubt.

Thomas Chambers engaged eight Esopus Indians to break off corn-ears for him, while he was gathering his crops for the winter. On Saturday, after the day's work, he unwisely gave them a quantity of brandy, probably as a reward for good service during the week. The Indians retired a short distance away, and after drinking the brandy they became noisy and quarrelsome; the supply being exhausted, they tried to obtain more brandy from Chambers, but were unable to do so. The debauch continued well on into the night, and after a time soldiers were sent out from the fort to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. When the reconnoitering party approached the Indians, for some unexplained reason they became alarmed (possibly by the rustling of the bushes in the wind) and thinking that they were being attacked, they fired upon the drunken savages and one of the Indians was killed. As a direct result of this ill-advised and apparently unprovoked night attack, Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh lost his life. The Esopus Indians, always warlike and troublesome, were quick to revenge themselves upon the settlers. The next morning, Sunday, they began to make threatening demonstrations, and a dispatch was prepared to be sent up the river to Albany, to notify the Vice-Director of the turn affairs had taken. After dispatching the letter to the General, on a yacht hired for the purpose, by Jacob Jansen Stoll and Thomas Clabbert, the escort party while returning to the Fort were surprised by the Indians, and "at the tennis-court near the strand they allowed themselves to be taken prisoners." There were thirteen men in the party that was captured. The Sergeant with five soldiers: Thomas Clabbert; Jacob Jansen Stoll, (or Jacob Hab) who was badly wounded; "*a carpenter, Abraham by name*;" Pieter Dircks and his man; Evert Pelt's (Pels') boy; and Lewies the Frenchman, who was killed. In a letter from Vice-Director La Montagne to Director Stuyvesant, dated September 26, 1659, he states that the capture took place "at the Esopus last Sunday the 21st inst. about two o'clock in

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the afternoon" and in the list of those captured, the name Abraham Vosburgh appears in the place of Abraham, the carpenter.

The next day, Thomas Clabbert was exchanged for a savage, and one soldier escaped during the night, leaving ten in captivity. An account of certain Catskill Indians, giving their story of the origin of the affair is without date, but states that: "Thomas Chambers is free again, five have been cut in the head with a hatchet, one has been shot dead, the Sergeant is still living with two others." It is probable that the prisoners who were scalped were put to death shortly after their capture; one historian says that they were "burned at the stake," but I have not found the documentary evidence to support this statement, and it seems unlikely that Stuyvesant would have let such an outrage as this pass unmentioned in his dispatches. A letter to Director Stuyvesant from Ensign Smidt of the garrison at Esopus, dated November 1, 1659, states that as a result of the good efforts of two "Mahikander" Indians, two prisoners were returned to the Fort "on the first of this month." They were a soldier named Pieter Lamertzen, and a free man named Pieter Hillebrantzen. Again in a letter from Ensign Smidt to Vice-Director La Montagne, dated November 13, 1659, he says: "it is true we have got back two prisoners, but they keep the boy yet and have killed all the others." The boy of Evert Pels was still in captivity as late as February 24, 1660. According to tradition, his life was saved by an Indian maiden whom he afterwards married, and it is said that he refused to be exchanged or ransomed.

The letter from Ensign Smidt reporting the uprising of the Indians at Esopus, gives the date of the capture as September 20th. But according to the calendar, September 21st was Sunday, and the last date is undoubtedly correct. September 21, 1659, is also assumed to have been the date of the death of Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh, as it cannot have been more than a few days from that, in any event.

Geertruy Pieterse Coeymans

Although Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh met his death in the prime of manhood, and probably when under the age of forty years, his family was not destined to become extinct. The task of raising his three sons, who became progenitors of the thousands bearing the name Vosburgh in this country, fell to his widow, Geertruy Pieterse, a sister of Barent Pieterse Coeymans, the miller of Norman's Kil. The story of her life as it comes down to us is gleaned principally from

the Fort Orange Court records. Her name appears before the Court many times, both as plaintiff and defendant. The causes of the suits are often trivial and many of them are not alluded to here; Geertruy was perhaps too zealous in preserving her rights, and in so doing she seems to have made more enemies than friends. The life of the early settlers was not an easy one under the most favorable conditions. She was left a widow with four or five small children, all under the age of ten years; she had to fight her way with this burden in a community where hard manual labor was almost the sole means of livelihood. Her husband's estate consisted of a partnership in the sawmill at Wynant's Kil, with Wynant Gerritsen Van der Poel, which was more or less encumbered with outstanding accounts, some being assets and some being liabilities. Her husband kept a book of accounts to which reference is made in one of her suits in the Kingston Court records. As she was robbed of the sheltering arm of a husband, it is not surprising that Geertruy resorted often to the Courts as her only means of protection. She did not marry again, within a year or two, as was usually the custom with the early settlers, but remained a widow for nearly ten years and fought her battles unaided. Her second marriage, with Albert Andriessen Bratt, was short-lived and ended in divorce.

The name of "Geertruyt Pieters, wife of Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh," first appears in the Court records on September 1, 1654, when she did not appear although summoned for the third time. On December 17, 1658, she brought an action against Annetie Lievens, wife of Goosen Gerritsen, "for payment of some coronets (or chaplets) which she loaned defendant; the latter pleads that she and Maria Wesselsen being bridesmaids, borrowed the articles in common; they are ordered to pay the bill between them." On June 15, 1660, Adriaen Jansen from Leyden, attorney of the widow of Abraham Vosburg, brought action against Wynant Gerritsen for delivery of a sawmill; judgment for plaintiff. On November 8, 1661, she sued Jan Van Breemen in the court at Kingston for payment for 200 boards to be delivered at Wildwyck (Kingston). This may have been an old account for boards that were sold by Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh, but it is not possible to determine this from the Court records. The next suit, brought also in Kingston, on October 31, 1662, shows that she was still collecting debts due her husband. The defendant was Marten Harmensen. "Complainant demands payment of the amount of 53 gldrs 8 st. originating from debts for liquor as per bill shown by her, and which she says has been taken from her husband's book."

On March 20, 1663, Geertruy Pieters, widow of Abraham Vos-

burgh, *et al.* leased to Wynant Gerritsen Van der Poel, her half of the sawmill south of Jan Barentsen Wemp's farm, for a term of four years. A valuation of the property appears in *Notarial Papers*, Vol. II, page 393. Translation from the Dutch:

"To day the 6th of November 1663 have Willem Bout and Pieter Meesen (Vrooman), accompanied by * * * * *, at the request of Wynant Gerritze and under instructions of the magistrates of the Colony of Rensselaerswyck, visited, inspected and valued according to their best knowledge the Sawmill and the dwelling house belonging to Wynant and to the Widow of Abraham Vosburgh in partnership, as the same stands at present. They value the mill and the dwelling house (which were in very bad shape) at twelve hundred and fifty guilders in Sewant. [Wampum.]

"List of Tools (belonging to the partnership.)

7 upper———; 9 under ——; 4 ——; 1 ——;
1 long saw; 1 short saw; 1 set iron; 1 saw set; 7 old saws; 1 ——; 1 heap
of old iron."

Geertruy Vosburgh and Wynant Gerritsen were unable to agree in their partnership, and on February 4, 1668-9, the Court decided "in relation to the case of Wynant Gerritsen Van Der Poel vs. Geertruy Vosburgh, either that they come to an amicable settlement, or that the saw-mill owned in partnership, be sold at auction." On May 10, 1671, Geertruy Vosburgh sued Wynant Gerritsen for pay for the mill formerly owned in partnership; and on July 31, the partnership accounts were brought into court. On October 18, 1674, Geertruy, late widow of Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh, sold to Wynant Gerritsen Van der Poel her half of the sawmill in the Colony of Rensselaerswyck, on the east side of the river, standing on the Kil, opposite Philipp Schuyler's bouwery, and south of Jeronimus Ebbinck's bouwery. This ended the transactions relating to the sawmill on Wynant's Kil.

Land in Albany was patented to Geertruy Vosburgh on September 6, 1667, being described as follows: "Lot No. 3, $36\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 rods, on the west side of Pearl street, about 150 feet north of State street." On November 6, 1685, she sold this lot to Johannes Beekman: "Lot bounded south by Johannes Beekman, north by Luycas Gerritsen et al., west by Omy La Grangie and Jan Byvanck, and east by the street." On August 6, 1683, Geertruy Vosburgh contributed to the support of the new minister at Albany, Dominie Godfridus Delius, "two pieces of eight."

Geertruy Pietersen Vosburgh married about 1669, Albert Andriessen Bratt of Norman's Kil, who was a widower. On January 13, 1669-70, Geertruyt Vosburch asks that the marriage contract with her husband may be enforced and that he may be reprimanded for

his extravagance; so ordered. May 2, 1670, Resolved to order a division of the property between Geertruy Vosburch and her husband. July 27, 1670, order to sell the property of Geertruyt Vosburch and her husband, for the purpose of division. On October 24, 1670, the governor gave an order for the separation of Albert Andriese and Geertruy Vosburch because "strife and difference hath arisen between them." July 31, 1671, Geertruyt Vosburch sued Aelbert Andriessen for arrears of alimony. August 13, 1672, Geertruyt Vosburch asks for satisfaction of demands on her former husband, Aelbert Andriessen; referred to the judgment of August 25, 1671. After her divorce, Geertruy continued to use the name Vosburch; in fact, as far as the evidence in the records is concerned, it is probable that she never used the name Bratt at any time. This whole unfortunate matrimonial venture can hardly have occupied more than a year and a half.

In 1676, Geertruy Vosburch sued Jan Tyssen Goes for trespass on some land at the Half Moon, at Kinderhook. This was probably the same land that she occupied there for her eldest son, Pieter. Report of this suit appeared at least three times in court, but owing to shortness of time, the documents were not translated. After 1681 and possibly before that year, Geertruy Vosburch was a resident of Kinderhook; she probably lived with her eldest son, Pieter. Translations of two court actions follow. While the events are of trivial importance, they still throw an interesting light on the everyday occurrences in the lives of the early settlers at Kinderhook.

"July 5, 1681. Pr. Borsie, from Kinderhook, plaintiff, vs. Geertruy Vosburch, defendant. Plaintiff says that defendant has accused his wife of theft of her chickens and that she has proofs of it (the accusation). Defendant says that some of her chickens remain with the plaintiff (that is to say, Geertruy's chickens are in the plaintiff's yard) but she denies having accused her of theft. The Hon. Court, having heard the case, threw it out of court, as being too unimportant to be dealt with, and condemns both parties to pay the costs.

"September 5, 1682. Andries Jacobse Gardenier, plaintiff, vs. Geertruy Vosburch, defendant. Plaintiff complains that one of his pigs has been bitten to death, on the land of Geertruy Vosburch and that her land lies open (unfenced). Plaintiff asks for damages. Defendant denies that she has caused his pig to be bitten to death and says that her land is not open. The Court orders that the plaintiff's demand be dismissed, as there is no proof. Plaintiff to pay the costs."

Both these cases show that Geertruy was a woman of sharp wits and well able to look out for herself, when appearing in court. She had evidently profited by her long experience in other cases, and had learned most of the legal tricks.

The closing years of Geertruy Vosburgh's life were spent at Kinderhook, surrounded by the families of her sons, whom she saw become men of affairs in that community, and in their success in life she must have felt that her early struggles and trials were well repaid.

ABRAHAM PIETERSEN VOSBURGH. THE RECORD OF HIS FAMILY.

b. about 1620; died September 21, 1659;

m. Geertruy Pieterse Coeymans.

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| I | Pieter | b. about 1652;
m. Jannetje Barentse. |
| II | Jacob | b. about 1654; died 1732;
m. Dorothea Janse Van Alstyne. |
| III | Marietje | b. about 1656; died before 1698;
m. October 20, 1689, Albany, Isaac Janse Van Alstyne. |
| IV | Isaac | b. about 1658; died 1760-65;
m. August 1, 1686, Albany, Annetje Jans Goes. |
| V | Abraham | b. about 1660, doubtful, no records found concerning him. |
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Pieter Vosburgh

Although the eldest son of Abraham, Pieter was the last of the three brothers to have children, and he is the progenitor of the smallest branch of the Vosburgh family. He married Jannetje Barentse, daughter of Barent Meyndersen and Eytje, his wife. The marriage took place as early as 1689 and probably before 1683. Pieter Vosburgh was administrator for the estate of his father-in-law, who died about 1689. Pieter Vosburgh made his will before he had any children; when the will was made he apparently had no expectation of having any issue, and the will contains no provisions for his children. The original will is recorded in *Notarial Papers*, Volume II, page 564. It was at first dated May 1, 1690, this date being scratched out and June 29, 1690, substituted. A translation of the will follows:

In the name of God, Amen. Let it be known to everybody whom it may concern that on the 29th of June, 1690, being the 2d year of the reign of William and Mary, King and Queen of Great Britain, there appeared at Albany PIETER VOSBURGH, residing at Kinderhook, firm and strong of body, going and standing [i. e. of sound mind and in good health] possessing his mind and reason, understanding and speech as was evident, who considering the frailty of life and the uncertain hour of death, hath deemed it advisable from his own free will, without persuasion or inducement of whomsoever in the

world, not to leave this world before having disposed of his temporal estate, granted to him from the Almighty.

Commending his soul into the hands of God and desiring for his body a Christian burial, he nominates and appoints as his only universal and general heir, as he is doing by this instrument, his wife JANNETJE, of all his estate and goods, nothing in the world excepted, of his lands, houses, ground, inventory, cattle, money (coined and uncoined) actions and credits, or whatever be the name, with full power of possessing, selling or encumbering the same, in the same manner as the testator could do during his life. He does not want her to be molested by his brothers, sisters (or in case they have died by their child or children, or during their minority by the guardians or relatives of such children) or anyone else, to give account or inventory of the estate, much less to furnish bond or security; but it is his positive will that she shall be administratrix and executrix of the entire estate and all the goods. But an expressed condition of the testator's will is that his said wife shall cede to his brothers all his linen and woolen clothing and besides give to the same fifty beavers or their lawful equivalent. Besides his brother Isaak shall have the half of the land of the farm at the Kinderhook, situated on the "Groote Stuck," provided he pay half of what is still due on account of the farm. Besides, Adriaantje, the sister of his said wife shall have two cows without any dispute whatever, under conditions as above. But in case it should happen that the testator and his wife should die without certainty of who of both had died first, it is his last will and desire that his entire estate shall be divided into two equal parts for the next of kin and legal heirs of both sides, to wit one legal half to the kinsmen of the testator and the other legal half to the kinsmen of his said wife.

All the above statements the said testator declares to constitute his testament and last will which he wishes [to be carried out] in detail, be it as testament, codicil, donation for life among the living, or any other disposals whatever their name be, even if all solemnities and forms of law and administration should not have been observed, petitioning hereby the benefice of justice for the maintenance of the same. And in testimony of the truth he has signed and sealed this with his own hand, the 29th of June at Albany, 1690, as above.

(Signed) PIETER VOSBURGH.

Signed and sealed in our presence:

ARNOUT CORNELISZEN VIELE,

JOHANNES BECKER, JR.

In my presence: J. BECKER.

There is no record of the date of probate of this will, but it is certain that Pieter Vosburgh lived for many years after it was made. The fact that no mention is made in the will of his mother, Geertruy, indicates to my mind that she was deceased before it was made. The will was executed about three months after the burning of Schenectady; and during the summer of 1690 an expedition was assembled at Albany for the purpose of making an attack upon the French. The supposition is that Pieter Vosburgh made his will because he expected

to join this expedition. The preceding document in the *Notarial Papers*, is dated July 23, 1690. It is the "Will of Jan Lucasse (Wyn-gaard) having fled from his lands at Schenectady and intending to engage in a warlike expedition against the French & Indians." The two wills are not written on the same kind of paper, showing that at some subsequent period they were bound with the rest of the book.

On December 9, 1676, a lease was recorded from Louwrens Van Alen to Pieter Vosburgh, for five Morgens of land at Kinderhook (a Morgen was two acres), and also a piece called the Achterland (rear tract) in the Groot Stuck; the lease ran for six years, commencing in August, 1676. At about the same time Geertruy Vosburgh bought from Maria Van Ness one-fourth part of the Groot Stuck. On October 8, 1678, Maria Van Ness brought suit against Geertruy for the payment of 150 whole beaverskins already due on this purchase. On November 5, 1678, Pieter Vosburgh assumed the indebtedness of his mother and agreed to make the various payments. In later years, apparently for the purpose of finally clearing the title to this land, the heirs of Pieter Van Alen, under date of June 30, 1695, sold Pieter Vosburgh one-quarter of the Groot Stuck, "as occupied by Geertruyt Vosburgh for her eldest son Pieter the grantee." Here is positive proof that Pieter was the eldest son. Pieter Vosburgh was engaged in numerous other land transactions, but the final disposition of the land owned by him cannot be traced from the Albany county records. He was one of the grantees of the Kinderhook Patent, receiving six allotments. On July 6, 1713, Pieter Vosburgh, Johannis Van Alen and Pieter Van Buren obtained by exchange from Jesina Gardenier and her husband, Evert Wheeler, "the water Course of a Certain kill or Creek, called or known by the name of Valleties kill, for them to Erect and build a Saw mill thereon, above the bridge which leads to Pompoenick from groot Stuck." This land was at Valatie.

Pieter Vosburgh was sworn in on May 27, 1691, as one of the Justices of Albany city and county. He held court at Kinderhook; according to the records he held this office until the year 1696, and probably later. On June 8, 1703, a certificate of the election of Pieter Vosburgh, Lammert Janse and Pieter Verslyke, as Trustees of the town of Kinderhook, was filed at Albany. He continued to hold office as a Trustee, until April 1, 1707, and probably later. Pieter Vosburgh was elected an Elder of the Kinderhook church, in 1716, and probably he had held the office from the first organization of the church. The last time that his name appears in the records is among the freeholders and inhabitants of Kinderhook, in the year 1720. At this time he was about seventy years of age. No record of his death has been found.

PIETER VOSBURGH. THE RECORD OF HIS FAMILY.

b. about 1652;

m. before 1689, Jannetje Barentse, daughter of Barent Meyndertsen and Eytje, his wife.

- I Geertruy b. about 1691; no record of baptism; m. May 20, 1708, Albany, Pieter Van Buren.
- II Eytje bp. June 11, 1693, Albany; m. Jan Tysen Goes.
- III Abraham bp. January 20, 1695, Albany; m. Elizabeth Winne.
- IV Barent bp. November 7, 1697, Albany; m. Jannetje Van Schaack.
- V Meyndert bp. January 4, 1702, Albany.

Jacob Vosburgh

It seems certain that Jacob Vosburgh was the first one of the second generation to become married, and his eldest son, Abraham, must have been the first grandchild of Geertruy Vosburgh. He set up an establishment for himself at Kinderhook, when he leased from Louwrens Van Alen, on May 7, 1678, a farm and one-half of an island occupied by Pieter Moree. The lease ran for six years; the homestead, which consisted of a house, barns and two haystacks, was surrounded by a fence, valued at 31 whole merchantable beaverskins at 8 guilders the piece. His name was affixed to the lease as Jacob Abrahamse Vosburgh, and his mark, made by himself appears as I A V B. This lease fixes approximately the date of his marriage to Dorothea Janse Van Alstyne.

From 1677 to 1682, a number of unimportant suits appear in the court records, bearing his name; most of the suits were brought against him for debt. On June 12, 1677, Gerrit Teunissen sued Geertruy Vosburgh, for debt due by her son, Jacob Vosburgh. On the same day, Jacob Vosburgh sued Gerrit Teunise, for the expenses of a trip to Wostenhooch, probably by way of a counterclaim. On August 24, 1681, he sold a negro named Terk, to Dierck Hermensz for 37 beaverskins; payment to be completed by May 1, 1682. On August 6, 1683, he contributed to the support of the new minister at Albany, Dominie Godfridus Dellijs, "one and one half pieces of eight." On the contribution list, his name appears just below the name of his mother, Geertruy,—another proof of his early marriage and indicating that he was the head of a family. On July 16, 1681, Jacob Vosburgh

bought from Marten Cornelise Vas, "a bouwery at Kinderhook" consisting of the one-fourth part of the Groote Stuck, containing a house and barn, and also the plow and harrow on the premises. At the time of the purchase, this farm was occupied by Pieter Bosie whose tenancy did not expire until May 1, 1682. Jacob Vosburgh agreed to deliver the winter wheat sown by Pieter Bosie, one-half to Marten Cornelisen (Vas) and the remainder to Bosie. This was the same Pieter Borsie who sued Geertruy about the chickens.

On January 4, 1681, Jacob Abrahamse Vosburgh appeared in court at Albany and took the oath as Constable of Kinderhook, for one year or until further orders; he was authorized to demand from Jochem Lambertse, his predecessor, "the constable staff and the instructions." He held this office until May 5, 1685, when he was relieved from the duties, with the thanks of the Court for his services and "Dirck Hendricks Bye, elected by the majority of the inhabitants of Kinderhook, was sworn in as constable, entering service immediately." This is the last time that his name appears in the Albany County records, in connection with Kinderhook. He was one of the grantees of the Kinderhook Patent, but no record can be found of the transfer of the several Allotments made to him. According to the census of Albany County, taken on June 16, 1697, Jacob Vosburgh was at that time no longer a resident of Kinderhook. At some time between 1685 and 1697 he removed to Livingston Manor, where he was one of the first settlers. The house of Jacob Vosburgh appears upon a map of Livingston Manor, made on the 20th day of October, 1714, by John Beatty, deputy surveyor. It was situated on the bank of Roeloff Jansen's kil, about five or six miles southeast of the manor house, near a point where the road leading to the manor house crossed the kil. Hunting's history of the Nine Partners tract states that "Justin Vosburg" was with Mr. Livingston and Beatty, when the line for the southern boundary of the Manor was surveyed. In some way the name "Justin" has been copied for "Justice," which is probably the way the name appears in the field book of the survey. On June 6, 1722, the Grand Jury of Albany County sent in their presentment against Jacob Vosburgh, Esq., for giving a judgment which was not in his power, concerning a cow—the property of John Bernhard. This transaction undoubtedly took place in Livingston Manor, which was taken off from Dutchess County and annexed to Albany County in the year 1717. It is evident from the presentment that Jacob Vosburgh was a Justice in the year 1722. Jacob Vosburgh is listed among the inhabitants of Dutchess County, in the census of 1714. Four of his sons—Abraham, Jan, Dirk and Marten—were members of the Independent

Company of the Manor of Livingston, as the company was mustered at the Manor house on November 30, 1715. On July 4, 1722, Jacob Vosburgh was elected one of the Elders of the Linlithgo church, and he was installed on the following day. He held this office until his death; on October 15, 1732, Coenrat Ham was installed as an Elder there "in the place of the deceased Jacob Vosburgh." Thus approximately the date of his death is determined; he was about eighty years of age at the time.

Jacob Vosburgh was the progenitor of by far the largest branch of the Vosburgh family; in the early generations his descendants remained principally near where he settled, that is on Livingston Manor and in upper Dutchess County.

JACOB VOSBURGH. THE RECORD OF HIS FAMILY.

- b. about 1654; died 1732;
- m. Dorothea Janse Van Alstyne, daughter of Jan Martensen de Wever and Derckien Hermanse. (See the *New Netherland Register*, Volume I, page 20).
- I Abraham b. about 1680; no record of baptism; m. about 1705, Claartje Bressy.
- II Jan b. about 1683; no record of baptism; m. about 1715, Cornelia Knickerbacker.
- III Pieter bp. May 23, 1686, Albany; m. February 18, 1717, Albany, Dirkie Van Alstyne.
- IV Isaac bp. June 16, 1689, Albany.
- V Dirk bp. December 31, 1693, Albany; m. April 8, 1729, Kinderhook, Alida Van Alen.
- VI Geertruy b. about 1695; no record of baptism; m. May 23, 1725, Albany, Evert Knickerbocker.
- VII Marten bp. Jan. 31, 1697, Albany; m. 1st, October 21, 1719, Albany, Eytje Van Buren; m. 2nd, Betje Van Dyck (?).
- VIII Marytje bp. November 12, 1699, Kingston; m. Jacob Decker.
- IX Tryntje bp. July 10, 1703, Kingston; m. August 9, 1734, Kinderhook, Mattheus Goes.
- X Jacob (Jr.) doubtful.

Isaac Vosburgh

Isaac Vosburgh, the youngest of the three brothers, was born about 1658. He is the progenitor of a large branch of the family, a

restless branch, strongly characterized with the pioneer instincts. His descendants spread out in all directions; and within two generations we find them in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, the Mohawk Valley and the Province of Quebec. The Albany and Coxsackie members of the family originate through this line.

Isaac Vosburgh first appears in the Albany court records, while still a minor. On September 5, 1676, his brother Pieter sued Jan Thyse Goes, for an assault upon Isaac committed in Pieter's barn. The wife of Jan Thyse saw Isaac chasing her husband's cows; she told Jan Thyse. Whereupon he jumped over the fence, and according to his own testimony, admitted that he had hit the lad (Isaac) once. It appeared in the testimony that the fence was in bad condition and that Jan Thyse's cows were on the Vosburgh land at the time that Isaac was chasing them. Goes was fined for the assault, and also he had to pay the costs of the action. Before his marriage, Isaac lived with his brother Pieter on the homestead farm on the "Groot Stuck." One of the provisions in Pieter's will, made in 1690, was that his "brother Isaak shall have half of the land of the farm at the Kinderhook, situated on the Groote Stuck, provided he pay half of what is still due on account of the farm."

On August 1, 1686, the first banns were pronounced at Albany, of the marriage of Isaac Vosburgh and Annatje Jans Goes, daughter of Jan Thyse Goes, mentioned above. On April 2, 1713, Pieter Vosburgh sold Isaac a part of the land on Kinderhook Creek, at Paponoeick, and Isaac also bought adjoining land from Dirck Wessels Ten Broeck, which he shortly afterward sold to Abraham Van Alstyne. There is no record of Isaac Vosburgh owning land before the year 1713. He may possibly have been regarded as the owner of one-half of the homestead farm, although the title still remained in Pieter's name. Isaac Vosburgh was not one of the original grantees, in the partition of the Kinderhook Patent. The name of Isaac Vosburgh and also of Pieter Vosburgh appear in the several lists of the inhabitants of Kinderhook, as follows: Census of the City and County of Albany, June 16, 1697; a petition of Protestants to King William III, dated December 3, 1701; inhabitants and freeholders of the City and County of Albany in 1720. Isaac Vosburgh was a private in Capt. Abraham Van Alstyne's company, according to the muster roll of the company, dated September 17, 1715. This was evidently a Kinderhook company. So far as can be ascertained, he held no public office.

Isaac Vosburgh probably lived to the advanced age of 105 years, and died at Kinderhook about 1760-65. The *Balance and Columbian Repository* was a weekly paper, published at Hudson, N. Y. In its

early numbers, there appears a very interesting serial article entitled, "Notes on the Natural History of Kinderhook." In the part of this article published on February 9, 1802, in Volume I, No. 6, the author mentions that one of the characteristics of the town is the longevity of the inhabitants, and cites the following instances:—"Isaac Vosburgh of this place was 105 years of age when he died—Eliza Vosburgh was 93—another woman of the same name was 95." This article was written before the year 1802. A careful analysis of all the known Isaacs in the Vosburgh family leaves only two that the article can refer to. I do not hesitate to affirm that it is almost a certainty that the Isaac written of here is the one who lived to that advanced age. There may be some small discrepancy in the age given; that is more than likely, depending of course upon where the author obtained his information. If he read the inscription on Isaac's grave, it is more likely to be accurate than any tradition handed down, which would possibly have been subject to some exaggeration. The only other Isaac who could have been 105 years old in 1802, is the fourth son of Jacob Vosburgh and Dorothea Janse Van Alstyne; he belonged to the Livingston Manor branch of the family. It is true that some of this Isaac's brothers were residents at Kinderhook after they were married, but the name of Isaac never appears as a sponsor for any of their children. The record of this Isaac appears to end with his baptism, as it also begins.

ISAAC VOSBURGH. THE RECORD OF HIS FAMILY.

- b. about 1658; d. about 1760-65;
 m. August 1. 1686, (first banns) Albany, Annetje Jans Goes,
 daughter of Jan Tysz and Steyntje Jans.
- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|---|
| I | Abraham | bp. October 16, 1687, Albany; died young. |
| II | Geertruy | bp. April 4, 1689, Albany; died young. |
| III | Pieter | bp. August 3, 1690, Albany; m. January 30, 1720, Helena Goes; marriage recorded at Albany and Kinderhook. |
| IV | Jan (Johannes) | bp. August 28, 1692, Albany; m. May 24, 1722, Albany, Maria Van Buren. |
| V | Geertruy | bp. January 17, 1694, Albany. |
| VI | Abraham | bp. March 11, 1696, Albany; m. October 11, 1719, Albany, Geertie Van den Bergh; he died 1761-63. |
| VII | Styntje
(Christina) | bp. November 7, 1697, Albany; m. June 16, 1721, Albany, Jochum Calliers (Collier). |

- viii Jacob bp. September 3, 1699, Albany; m. January 16, 1737, Kinderhook, Cornelia Goes.
- ix Antje bp. January 4, 1702, at Kinderhook; baptism recorded at Albany; m. February 15, 1725, Albany, Theunis Van Slyck, Jr.; she died before 1739.
- x Isaac bp. February 13, 1704, at Kinderhook; baptism recorded at Albany; m. 1st, February 1, 1735, Kinderhook, Johanna Winschil; m. 2nd, at Windsor, Conn., September 11, 1750, Ann Loomis, widow of Stephen Gillett; Isaac died December 2, 1771, at Sheffield, Mass. Second marriage and death from Wintonbury parish record.
- xi Marytje bp. February 22, 1708, Albany; m. 1728, Kinderhook, Pieter Van Valkenburg.

Abraham Vosburgh

Abraham Vosburgh was the sixth child of Isaac Vosburgh and Annetje Jans Goes. He probably left Kinderhook before his marriage and went to Albany, not being satisfied to spend his life on the Kinderhook farm as a husbandman and tiller of the soil. Here is the first example of the restless spirit of the descendants of Isaac Vosburgh, already referred to before. Abraham was the founder of the Albany branch of the family. At Albany in the year 1719, he sought and obtained in marriage the hand of Geertje Van Den Bergh, the daughter of Willem Gysbertz Van Den Bergh and Catryn Wynantsz Van Der Poel. Catryn Van Der Poel was the eldest daughter of Wynant Gerritsen, the partner of Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh in the sawmill at Wynant's Kil. On March 25, 1721, Abraham Vosburgh bought from the City of Albany, a lot 35 x 120 feet, at the foot of Gallows hill; this lot was on the west or upper side of South Pearl Street between Beaver and Hudson Streets. This lot was probably his home while he remained in Albany.

On April 30, 1728, Abraham Vosburgh leased from the city, for a term of twenty-five years, two acres of land on "Gallo hill for ye use of a brick kiln and plain." The land was on both sides of a kil (Rutten creek) east of Luykas Hoghkerk's lot; rent twelve shillings per year. And here he established his brick yard, a business which he himself

continued for about ten years. On November 14, 1729, Abraham Vosburgh and Johannes Redcliffe were appointed Firemasters of the First Ward of the City of Albany. That the brick yard was a prosperous venture is evidenced by the fact that in 1732 Abraham Vosburgh applied to the Common Council for more land on Gallows hill. On October 12, 1733, he secured an additional strip of land, twelve rods long and forty feet wide, at a rental of twenty shillings per year, for a term of three years; in addition to the higher rent, he had to make a payment of three pounds down and he was "to pay for the writing." All of which shows that the city fathers on this occasion drove a much better bargain than at the time of the opening of the brick kiln; possibly in this year Albany was experiencing its first wave of reform in politics. How long the brick yard on Gallows hill existed is not certain; but probably it was continued at least to the end of the twenty-five year lease. After Abraham left Albany, it was conducted by his sons, Isaac and Willem.

In the year 1738, when about forty-two years of age, Abraham Vosburgh decided to leave the city and to return to the farm life of his youth. Passing over the old Hoosick road, and leaving the settlement of Hoosick behind him, he went about ten miles further up the Hoosick Valley and with rare judgment he picked out a farm lot which, by reason of a bend in the river, embraced almost all of the lowland in that part of the valley. The next matter of record that presents itself in the history of Abraham Vosburgh is an affidavit signed by him and used in connection with the boundary dispute between New York and Vermont. In this document, sworn to on November 14, 1760, he states that he settled at Hoosick in 1738, and that for many years he had paid rent to Johannis Van Veghten. He signed the affidavit with his own distinctive mark, which is almost identical with the mark of his uncle, Jacob Abrahamsen Vosburgh, except that the letter "I" is omitted. The Vosburgh farm was Lot No. 10, on the Hoosick Patent, now situated within the town of Pownal, Vermont, as the boundary was finally fixed. The Hoosick River runs north here, and this lot lies upon the east side, including in a bend of the river practically all of the rich level bottom land. Originally the lot had a frontage on the river of one-half a mile and it extended back up into the foot hills of the Green Mountains for two miles. There on the river bank, far enough back on the rising ground to be safe from the spring freshets, Abraham Vosburgh built his homestead. The trail from Hoosick crossed the river at this point, and an old wooden bridge still marks the spot. A short distance north of the road and between the present house and the river, a part of the foundations of the old

homestead were plainly discernible in the year 1899, though covered by turf. The foundations were small in area, and the building itself probably covered more ground than is now occupied by the remains of the cellar. The old Dutch barn with its fourteen-inch square hewn oak timbers, which was erected shortly after the homestead, was still standing in 1912, and will probably remain so for many years to come unless destroyed by fire.

A map of the land surveyed by Jno. R. Bleeker in May, 1754, shows the Hoosick Patent divided into farm lots. Lot No. 10 is entered on this map with the name "Roberts" as the tenant. This was Ebenezer Roberts, the husband of Geertie Vosburgh, a daughter of Abraham. This is the only unexplained point in the records, as they unfold the story of the life of Abraham Vosburgh. Petrus, the youngest surviving son and the future heir to the farm was already married in the year 1754, and it is presumed that he was working on the farm. In addition to this, it is clearly shown by his affidavit that Abraham Vosburgh was living there also. Abraham Vosburgh died within a year or two after signing the affidavit above referred to. He was about sixty-eight years of age at the time of his death, which must have occurred within a year or two from the time that his father died in Kinderhook.

[Mr. Royden W. Vosburgh who for many years has been engaged in compiling a history and genealogy of the Vosburgh family in America, has kindly furnished the *New Netherland Register* with the above biographies. They show the thoroughgoing character of his searches and what may be expected of him as the genealogist of the Vosburgh family. This will be Mr. Vosburgh's only contribution on his family to this publication, as he intends—at some future date—to publish the result of his investigations in a separate volume.]

Cosmopolitan New Amsterdam

In his *Novum Belgium*, dated 1646, the French Missionary, the Rev. Isaac Jogues said: "On the island of Manhate, and in its environs, there may well be four or five hundred men of different sects and nations; the Director General told me that there were men of eighteen different languages."

What nationalities were included in these eighteen?

The Netherland tongue, being the language of the founders, also owing to the constant commercial intercourse between the colony

and the mother country naturally predominated. As the relations between Amsterdam, the German Hansatowns on the Baltic and other parts of Germany were of the closest, it is only natural that a strong German element should very early have made the German language familiar in the streets of New Amsterdam. The Norwegians and the Swedes formed one of the most desirable elements in the colony because they—better than any other settlers—knew how to thin the forests, and prepare the land for agriculture. The Danes, also, whose language is so closely akin to that of the Norwegians, very early became prominent in the growing settlement. Chief among them was Jonas Bronck, agriculturist and scholar, one of the earliest settlers in the present county of the Bronx, named from him, and at whose house the peace treaty of 1643, between some Indian tribes and the Dutch was negotiated and signed. The Frisians, though at the time no longer a separate nation, yet speaking a distinct Germanic tongue, were also well represented among New Amsterdam's many tongued population.

The Walloons and the French, though less numerous at the time of Father Jogues' visit in 1646 than about 20 years earlier, yet formed a considerable portion of the population. There were also some Italians here, the best known among whom was Petro Alberto, the ancestor of the Burtis and Alburtus families. Portuguese not only served among the West India Company's forces but some Portuguese had also settled on Manhattan. It is also known that a few Spaniards had settled at New Amsterdam. Besides, nearly all of the Negroes at New Amsterdam spoke either Portuguese or Spanish. These two languages, therefore, were well represented at Manhattan.

There were, likewise, Irish New Netherlanders living at New Amsterdam, though the chief among them, Thomas Lewis—carpenter, shipbuilder, trader and yachtowner—a trusted adherent of Director Stuyvesant, did not arrive until about a dozen years later. The tongue of Erin, therefore, may also have been heard at New Amsterdam.

The best-known Welshman at New Amsterdam was Charles Morgan, who, about ten years before, had entered the military service of the West India Company, and afterward settled on Long Island where he joined the "Anglo Saxon" contingent. There were also a few Scots here and it is not improbable that the language of the Scottish Highlands was occasionally heard alongside of Irish and Welsh.

The English being a seafaring nation, and having settlements adjacent to New Netherland, naturally were strongly represented

at New Amsterdam. However, the English Secretary to the Director General and Council of New Netherland was employed, not for their special benefit only, but also to facilitate the official intercourse with the English colonies, and incidentally to assist New Amsterdam's trade.

There were settlers here even from Bohemia and Moravia, so that the Czech tongue, doubtless, was also heard at New Amsterdam. Augustin Herman, a Bohemian, was one of New Netherland's prominent burghers, an enterprising merchant, a scholar, an agitator, a noted popular tribune, the founder of the Manor of Bohemia, in Maryland, after the English usurpation of New Netherland.

Poland, the granary of Europe, at the time, was much visited by sailors and merchants from Holland, and, naturally, Poles drifted to Amsterdam, and the Dutch colonies. There were Poles among the garrison in the Fort, and there were Polish settlers among the civilian population. Polish, therefore, certainly was one of the eighteen tongues referred to by Director Kieft in his conversation with Father Jogues.

There were, very early, settlers here from the present Baltic provinces of Russia and some of the languages spoken there, doubtless, had been introduced at New Amsterdam. It is not at all improbable that even Turkish or some tongue native to Northern Africa at the time had found its way to Manhattan, as there were people from that section of the world who had taken up their abode at Manhattan.

As far as known, no Hebrew was yet spoken at New Amsterdam in 1646, as the Jews did not immigrate in any considerable number till 1654 and later. Yet, it is not at all improbable that Jewish merchants visited and revisited here long before the first recorded Jewish immigration, and that the Hebrew tongue was more familiar in New Amsterdam's streets than is thought. Amsterdam's Jewish population was too numerous and too enterprising not to avail itself of the opportunity for profitable business, offered by the Dutch colonies in North America.

In his enumeration of the eighteen languages represented at Manhate, Kieft could not possibly have omitted the Indians. Though they spoke many dialects, to the Europeans their speech represented only one tongue, that spoken by the Indians. Kieft, therefore, considered their various modes of speech as one language. Had he considered the various Indian dialects as so many different tongues, thirty instead of eighteen would have been nearer correct in his statement concerning the "men of different languages" residing about New Amsterdam.

Prefixes to Dutch Names

Van is not the only prefix to Dutch family names. It is the most general prefix and is so interwoven with the use of cognomens that it has come to mean "family name." For instance in Netherland, a man meeting one whose family name is unknown to him will ask, "What is your van?" The answer may be, "My van is De Wet." And upon asking his interlocutor "What is your van?" the other may reply, "My van is Ter Penninck," showing that people in this instance have entirely lost sight of the original significance of the "Van," simply considering it as meaning "family name."

Sometimes, especially during the time of the republic, the prefix á precedes a name. This is simply a substitute for Van, Van de, Van den, Van der, Te, Ten or Ter and was adopted by classical scholars and members of the learned professions when it was still customary with most of them to Latinize their name. A prolific writer and theologian of the 17th century—the Rev. Van Brakel—to cite only one instance among many, not desiring to Latinize his name, usually styled himself á Brakel instead of Brakelius as he might have done. Thus á is not a Dutch prefix, though often preceding names of Dutch scholars and professional men.

Besides "Van" (meaning from), the most common Dutch prefixes are Van de, Van den, Van der—all meaning from the or of the. Less frequent is the use of Van't—an abbreviation of Van het—also meaning from the or of the: Van't Hoff signifying from the court.

The Dutch prefix Ver is a contraction of Van de, Van den or Van der. For instance, Verree was originally Van de Ree (from the roadstead) and was Anglicized into Ferree or Ferry. Verryn is a contraction of Van de Ryn, a man from the bank of the River Rhine. Verheul or Verhuel means from the small stone bridge. Verplanck means from the small board bridge. Verbraeck means from the uncultivated or barren land. Vermeule means from the mill. Verhey means from the moors. Verschuur (twisted into Forshee, etc.) means from the barn. Verlaan means from the lane, Verburch, Verburgh means from the castle. The contraction Ver, though at present frequently met with throughout the whole of Netherland, appears to have been of Flemish or South Netherland origin.

De and Den—meaning The—are other quite common prefixes to Netherland names. For instance, De Roode means The Red, De Ronde means The Round, De Boer means The Farmer, De Jong, De Jonge, means The Young, Den Een means The One, Den Man

means The Man, Den Broeder means The Brother, De Lange means The Tall, etc.

As Ver was a distinctively South Netherland prefix, so Te, Ten and Ter are distinctively East Netherland prefixes, chiefly originating, and still most numerous met with, in the provinces of Gelderland, Overysel, Drenthe and portions of Utrecht. The use of Ter as a prefix to a name has such a hold upon the mind of the people there that a person whose name begins with Ver will be addressed as Ter. For instance, Verplanck will there become Terplanck, Verhey be addressed as Terhey, Verhaar becomes Terhaar.

Te, Ten and Ter mean near or near the. Thus Te Hennepe means near Hennepe. Te Loo means near Loo. Te Veldhuis means near the house on the moor or field. Te Boveldt means near the arable land. Te Winkel means near the village of Winkel or near the store. Ten Eyck means near the oak. Ten Hout means near the wood. Ten Broeck means near the marshy land. Ten Hulsen means near the holly. Ten Brink means near the grassy slope.

Ter Penning or Ter Penninck means near the castle or manor of Penninck. Ter Borch, Borgh means near the castle. Ter Bosch means near the wood. Ter Beeck means near the brook. Ter Willigen (Terwilliger) means near the willows. Ter Hune means near the hunebeds, those immense boulders or masses of rocks still met with in the provinces of Drenthe and Gelderland. They are probably monuments of prehistoric races long ago inhabiting these parts of the country, and are thought to mark the graves of noted chieftains. But how did those immense hunebeds get there? Unfortunately most of these piles have disappeared, the utilitarian spirit of the near residents (those living Ter Hune or near the Hunebeds), having induced them to demolish these prehistoric monuments, using the débris for building stone and other prosaic purposes.

There are also names with the prefix In den and In't, both meaning in the. For instance, In den Bosch means in the wood and In't Veld means in the field, "Veld" in this connection often signifying "moor," so that Verhey and In't Veld may practically mean the same.

Besides these there are the still rarer prefixes, tot, toe and thoe, all meaning to or at. They are mostly used by members or descendants of ancient noble houses, which have been divided into several branches, for the purpose of designating the branch to which they belong. For instance, the Baron Van Voorst tot Voorst who, a little over a year ago, was one of the winners at the New York horse show, indicates by this "tot Voorst" that he belongs to the branch of the

house which stuck closest to the original family seat. Cornelis Van Vorst, a picturesque character in early New Netherland history, and one of the earliest settlers at what is now Jersey City, probably was of this family.

Baron Van der Capellen thoe or toe Ryssel, who is most intimately connected—through his agent Captain Adriaen Post—with Staten Island's history between 1650 and 1660, used this "thoe" or "toe" Ryssel, to indicate that he belonged to the Ryssel branch of the Van der Capellen family, Ryssel being a manor house, two miles south of Gorssel in the province of Gelderland.

Another not uncommon prefix is Op, meaning on. For instance Op Dyck or Op ten Dyck means on the dyke, Op de Graft or Op te Graft means on the bank of the canal or the moat, etc.

Een Edele Instelling

(A Noble Institution)

The Netherland Chamber of Commerce of New York City which aims at improving and increasing the commercial relations between the United States and Netherland, has a noble counterpart in the Netherland Benevolent Society, honored with the patronage of Her Majesty, Queen Wilhelmina. At the beginning of this year, the Society moved into its new home at 209 West 22nd Street, New York City, thus greatly augmenting its possibilities for doing good, while at the same time much increasing its financial burdens.

Only recently the Society suffered a great loss through the death of one of its founders and most generous benefactors, the Hon. John R. Planten, Dutch Consul General at New York.

As its name implies, the Netherland Benevolent Society has been founded for the purpose of assisting Dutchmen happening to be in New York, and in need of temporary help.

There are some thousands of native born Dutchmen living in Greater New York, Jersey City and Hoboken. But their number is so small in comparison with that of most other nationalities, represented in the "Cosmopolitan New Amsterdam" of this year of grace 1913, and they are so widely scattered all over the various boroughs and neighboring towns, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to locate them. This is especially the case with stranger Dutch in the city, who nearly always are additionally handicapped by being unacquainted

with English. It is in order to aid similar persons, often numbering entire families, that the Netherland Benevolent Society has been organized. It was sometimes found that recent Dutch immigrants and their families, as well as earlier Dutch arrivals in America who had come from other American towns to New York to look for work, became stranded here, but could be put afloat by a little timely and judicious assistance. This usually fell to the share of a few individuals, which not only rendered it a heavy drain upon them, but in the nature of the case was nearly always inadequate and often futile. It was found, in order to accomplish results, that organization would be necessary. Thus, while lifting the burden from the shoulders of the few, this organization (incorporated March 10, 1908) during its yet brief career, has been most active in doing good, and has relieved many worthy cases. As was stated before, the Society has recently succeeded in leasing a home at 209 West 22d Street, where the efficient executive secretary, Mr. James Penninck, now has his office and with the superintendent and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. De Jong, attends to the needs of those temporarily under the Society's care. Upon request Secretary Penninck, under date of March 17, 1913, submitted the following brief statement:

"Since it entered the list of charitable institutions, the Society has given substantial aid or valuable advice to 660 persons of Dutch nationality or born of Dutch parents, regardless of creed or color.

"Shelter and food, and, if need be, transportation are furnished; while the Home provides baths and night clothes. If in need of wearing apparel, the applicant is fitted out from the stock on hand, mostly furnished by the members of the Society and kept in readiness in the Home's storeroom.

"Addresses of reliable employment agencies are given to those looking for work and the Secretarial Office is untiring in its efforts to secure employment for applicants, according to their various qualifications and general fitness.

"Persons totally unable to earn a living in this country are given free passage to the Netherlands or her colonies.

"In general, the Society aims at uplifting the Dutch element in this country, and promoting its welfare."







